

ANGLOLATINVS
OR
THE LATINE
NOMENCLATOR
containing simple Pri-
mitine and meere-latine-words,
expressed with their proper
and peculiar significations
in ENGLISH.

WHICH BEING THE
first and chiefeft part of Grammer,
are to be learned by lessons jointly together,
as well as the other precepts of Ety-
mologie and Syntaxis.

SEE,
FVRTHER DIRECTIONS
in the next pages, and in the preface
to the Schoolemaster.

The second Edition corrected
and augmented

By SIMON STURTEVANT.

LONDON,
Printed by *Edw. Griffin* and are to be
sold by *Tho. Salisbury.* 1614.

ANGLO-LATINE

OR

THE LATINE

NOMEN CLATOR

containing simple Pri-

ncipals and their words

explained with their proper

and peculiar significations

in the same

WHICH BEING THE

first and chiefest part of Grammar

is necessary to be understood

as well as the other parts of

the same

2

EVERY THING CONCERNING

in the same

is explained

The second part of the

and



B R E I F E D I R E C T I O - N A L L A N D

Dictionary precepts
premised.



ANGLATINVS
is a *Dictionary* or
Nomenclator com-
prising the latine
primitiues being all
appellatiues ; and
translated with
their proper words in English.

A word is proper and indiuiduall
or els appellatiue or common.

To the Reader.

Dictio propria, or a proper word is that which expresseth the lowest *Species* or *Individuum* as *Moses*, *Cicero*, *Sion*, *Caucasus* &c. And the Dictionary in this kind is fitly called *Anglolatine Proprius* which (God willing) shall be set forth hereafter in more usefull and compendious sort then ordinary.

Dictio appellativa is a word expressing some superiour *Species* above the name and nature of an individuall thing, action or quality as *homo*, *bonus*, *facio*, *tamen*.

Now this *Appellative Dictionary* (as I defined before) is the true *adequatum obiectum* of this present worke and treatise.

The *Anglolatine* is here distributed and diuided into four similar parts, or four particular Dictionaries.

The first particular *Dictionary* containeth the most usuall words which wee separate into the five first most Sacred *Theologicals*; or else into diuers *Logical*
Dictionaries

To the Reader.

Dictions which are also most obuious and vsuall; and therefore are first and chiefly to be learned of the Latine Scholler. These are placed after their naturall order without respect of literarie rancke or ranging: But the three latter partes are sorted after the Alphabeticke order.

The second particular Nomenclator containeth also *very vsuall and necessarie words*. And in the second place they ought most diligently to be learned and knowne of the scholler.

The third particular Dictionary setteth downe such appellatiues and primitiues which are *lesse vsuall* and not so obuious in reading of Authors. Yet are they also to be learned and often read ouer though not in the same diligent manner as the two former which indeede is the cause, that I separte them thus from the others: which are so frequent and vsuall.

The fourth Dictionary Portion of

To the Reader.

Anglolatinus containeth the Register of
vnusnall *Latine* words : These there-
fore are not to be learned by lesson
but onley sometimes they are to be
read ouer and perused, that so some
smattering lighter and Superficial
knowledge may also be had of these.

Words which are to be excluded from Dictionaries.

1. *Latiobarbarous words*, that is such
which are vnneccessarily and fondly
deriued from vernacular languages
we iustly exclude from any Dictiona-
rie part or portion, as *Baliuus*, *barcaa*
barke or boate (from the English) :
Cubcha, *Dopista* a Baptizer (from the
Dutch) : *Chosa* a thing, *Garfa* a wench
(from the *French*) : Let merrie Friers
and fellowes write as they list ; The
Dictionarie and young wits are not to
be contaminated with such stufte.

2 Also wee leaue out *All private
words*

To the Reader.

words such as were borne in Apothecarie and other Tradsmens shoppes, for as the scholler is not tyed to know such things or their names in English, much lesse is he bound to learne barbarous deuised latine words for them; For it is the speciall propertie of a Dictionarie to teach and informe only words of common and *publique* vse.

3 The Nomenclator reiecteth *Vocabula Artium & scientiarum nisi vulgata & vsitata sint*. For they are to be learned in their severall *Artes and sciences* where they are defined.

4 We reiect all *easie deriuatives and compounds* for grammer rules will best instruct and teach them, except they be of some especiall note and vse.

Lastly it abandoneth all *vnusuall* *Grceke Latine* words. And sendeth them Home to the greeke Lexicon to bee taught there: So that by these meanes the Latine *Nomenclator* may consist of a certaine set number of necessary

To the Reader.

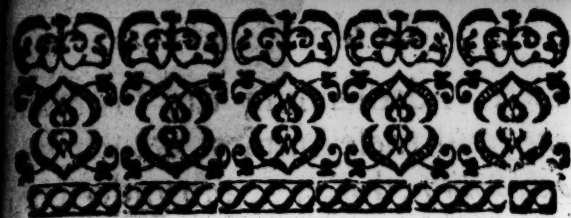
cessary primitine words which otherwise can neuer be made perfect, if so be words of these kindes be permitted to swarme in yearely more and more into great voluminous Dictionaries as is futher shewed in the preface following.

Now as concerning the order how *the Anglolatinus* is to be taught and learned in a more speedie and easie manner : see more in the end of this Dictionary.

* *

*

To



TO THE INDVSTRIOVS
AND DISCREETE
Schoolemaster.



Ourteous Reader, I haue
sequestred out of some
Dictionaries and No-
menclators, certaine
principall wordes, by
name, *simple, primitiue, and meere latine*
from their compound deriuatiue, and such
as flow from the Greeke; which (if I
mistake not the matter) be the sole
peculiar words that any Dictionarie
ought to challenge. For the simple &
primitiue being well perceiued the
compound and deriuatiue will be at-
tained vnto without any or small dif-
ficulty. What English man so simple,
which

To the Reader.

which vnderstanding this Primitiue *Loue*; and these simples, *All, Mighty, Gold, Smith*; doth not also vnderstand his deriuatiues, as, *I-loue, Louer, Loner, Beloued, Louing, Louingly, &c.* or the compounds, as, *Almighty, Goldsmith*. Likewise, what Scoller of some meane capacity, who perceiuing perfectly the signification of this primitiue *Amor* or these simples, *Omnis, Potens, Aurum, Faber*, who cannot by the helpe of Grammer easily conceiue his deriuatiues, as, *Amor, Amans, Amatus, Amator, Amatrix, Amanter, Amantissimus, Amantior, Amantissime, Amantissimus, Amantissime, &c.* or their compounds as, *Omnipotens, Aurifaber*.

Therefore such deriuatiues or compounds in any language of this nature (namely such as are easily knowne and vnderstood by their *Radix* and originall) cannot (in regard of reason, arte, or necessary vse) claime or demaund one inch of the possessions of the *Nomenclator*.

To the Reader.

Translator. But the Primitive being
here, perfectly taught and learned
will manifestly shew his derivative,
what Author soever he be found;
and the reason is not obscure: for as
they keepe either the whole sound of
their originall (as *Libere* *liberior* of
liber free) or at the least, the principall
part (as *Ebrietas* of *Ebrius*) so likewise
they retain the significations of their
generall parents, onely differing in
some accidentall propriety or circum-
stance. And as for them that issue
from the Greeke they will then be ma-
nifest when their originall is learned as
Digma, *coma*, when *δύμα*, *κόμη*, is lear-
ned. To learne them therefore first in
the Latine Dictionary, and afterward
in the Greeke by reason of some alte-
ration of terminatio (in my opinion)
is needlesse. Notwithstanding (gen-
tle Reader) if thou doubt of this alle-
gation, I would desire thee to con-
sider the force hereof in English: A
man cannot reade a pamphlet, (such

is

To the Reader.

is the restless discontent of our daies; but he shall meete with many forged deriuatiues, and yet they neither stop hinder or busie the Reader in the sense of the matter, he calleth for a Dictionary, he pleadeth no difficulty, he exclaimeth not of the Author, only he noteth the nouelty of the word. The case therefore is cleare, that if a primitiue word in any language be knowne, the deriuatiue cannot be obscure. Furthermore, if this error were to be admitted, it would necessarily follow, that the Latine Dictionary will neuer be perfite: because it is not onely lawfull to vse words already deriued by the auncient Latine Authors, but as lawfull to deriue and compound new words when reasonable occasion may induce the Author. Example hereof wee haue in many Writings of the Germanes. And whosoever readeth Lipsius Centuries, and Auenarius Hebrue Dictionary may very well find some Centuries of deriuatiues,

To the Reader.

deriuatiues, which be not as yet com-
posed in any reformed Dictionarie.
And hee who should attempt for illu-
stration sake to pull them from their
native home, & to reduce them to the
Dictionary, should doe as acceptable
deede to the schollars, as if he should
take the glowing & lightsome peeces
of Sea coale out of the chimney, and
set them in euery corner of Hall, which
would redound to the great annoy-
ance of the inmates, and the extingui-
shing of their own inherent light. Af-
ter the same manner is the nature of
the deriuatiues: for they beeing com-
pact together in Prose and Oration
shine by their owne light, & are cleer-
ly & easily vnderstood, but being par-
celled into the Dictionarie, no signifi-
cation so proper, or long periphrases
can retaine or reuiue their former
brightnesse: But with their smoakie
mist they greatly bedim the clear eye-
sight of the resplendent Primitiues,
Besides this, the conceived Germanes
would

To the Reader.

would find him like work euery Man
that his labour shuld finde smaller
and lesse successe. Wherefore we may
very well conclude that whosoever
shall bring the deriuatiue into the Dic-
tionary (or words formerly reiecte
he carrieth water into the sea, & On
to *Athens*. So much against vnnecessa-
ry deriuatiues. This therefore (I hope)
is the neereft & the furthest way to the
knowledge of the Latine: neereft, be-
cause it hath not one worde to 20. be-
ing compared with our common Dic-
tionaries: and furthest, by reason that
if Schollars go ouer these well, (that
perfectly how to know their significa-
tions; and afterward by the rules of
Grammar to learne the order of deri-
uing) they go ouer also as it were all that
be contained in their large Volumes.
Vse therefore, & accept this my paines
for the necessary behoofe, and speedy
progresse of thy Schollers in the La-
tine tongue.

Farewell.

THE FIRST
PART OF ANGLO-
LATINVS, CONTAINING
the *sacred Theologicals*;
and then *Logicall words* in Sub-
stantiues, Adiectiues, verbs
and Aduerbs.

PENTATEVCHA
S A C R A.

Deus,	God.
Dominus,	The Lord.
Pater,	The Father.
Filius,	The Sonne.
Spiritus San-	The holy
ctus,	Ghost.

Logicall,

LOGICALL, AND most generall appellatiues (which kinde of words are most in vse) and are set downe, according to the method of the ART

Logicall Substantiues.

Res, A thing.
quod, which thing.
idem, the same thing.
aliquid, something.
ens, a thing.
essentia, an essence a being.
substantia, a substance.
ousia, an essence.
sum I am; a verbe substantiue.
persona, any man, or per-
aliquis, some body.
homo, a man.
quis, who, what man.
animus, the soule.
mens, the mind.
ratio, the reason.
facultas animi, the facultie
of the mind.

potentia, the power.
potestas, id. m.
voluntas, the will.
intellectus, the vnderstanding.
memoria, memory.
natura, natury.
exercitatio, exercising, practice.
exercitium, idem.
obseruatio, obseruation.
vltus, vse.
consuetudo, custome.
experientia, experience.
ars, arte.
scientia, a science.
habitus, an habite.
inuentio, inuention.
iudicium, iudgement.
opinio, opinion.
sententia, the sentence.
argumentum, an argument.
relatio, a relation.
affectio, a mutuall affection.

ratio, a mentall conception.
 notio, a notion, or a cogi-
 tation.
 idea, *idem*.
 causa, a cause.
 effectum, an effect.
 effectum, an effect.
 factus-um, an effect a deede.
 origo, an originall.
 existentia, an existence.
 motus, a moving a motion.
 actio, an action.
 passio, a passion.
 creatio, the creation.
 creatura, a creature a thing
 created.
 generatio, the generation
 the offspring.
 corruptio, the corruption
 the decaying of a thing.
 mutatio, the changing.
 alteratio, the alteration.
 vis, vires, force strength.
 virtus, the effect or vertue.
 fructus, the fruit or effect.
 materia-ies, the matter
 materials.
 materiatum, a materiat.
 forma, the internall forme,
 or figure.
 formatum, the thing exi-
 stent by the forme.
 figura, the externall figure
 the shape fashion.

differentia, the difference.
 finis, the end.
 finitum destinatum, a thing
 having being from and
 by the end.
 usus, the vse.
 scopus, a marke aspyed at,
 a scope drift.
 propositum, the end pro-
 pounded, the drift.
 gratia, for the cause or end.
 summum bonum, the cheife
 good.
 causa solitaria, the solitary
 or onely cause.
 causa socias, the accompa-
 ning cause.
 causa principalis, the prin-
 cipall cause.
 causa adiuuans, the adiu-
 uant cause.
 author, an author.
 autoritas, authority.
 causa per se, that worketh
 of it selfe, a naturall or
 voluntary cause.
 consilium, counsell.
 instrumentum, an instru-
 ment.
 fortuna, fortune chance.
 totum, the whole.
 integrum, the entier or
 whole thing.
 pars, the part.

genus, the generall.
 genus, the kinde.
 species, the kinde, a sort.
 exemplum, an example.
 inductio, an induction.
 indiuiduum, an indiuiduū.
 species infima, the lowest
 kinde.
 applicatio, an application.
 subiectum, the subiect.
 adiunctum, the adiunct.
 locus, the place.
 spacium, the space.
 contentum, the thing con-
 tained.
 obiectum, the obiect where-
 in we are conuersant.
 occupatum, the occupate.
 quantitas, the quantity.
 continuum, a thing con-
 tinued.
 magnitudo, the magnitude.
 dimensio, a dimension.
 numerus, a number a dis-
 creet quantity.
 qualitas, the quality.
 dispositio, the disposition.
 habitus, an habito.
 tempus, time, the season.
 duratio, the continuance.
 occasio, an occasion.
 opportunitas, opportunity.
 circumstantia, a circum-
 stance.

proprietas, a propriety.
 opposita, opposites things
 repugnant.
 diuersa, diuers different
 things.
 respectus, respect.
 ratio, respect.
 relatio, respect.
 mutua, mutuall things.
 relata, relatives.
 contraria, contraries.
 contradicentia, contradic-
 cents.
 distinctio, a distinction.
 admissio, admission.
 distributio, a distribution.
 definitio, a definition.
 definitum, a thing defined.
 descriptio, a description.
 comparatio, a comparison.
 equalitas, equality.
 maior, the greater.
 minus, the lesser.
 similia, similes like things.
 dissimilia, dissimiles un-
 like things.
 similitudo, a similitude.
 testimonium, a testimon-
 or witnessbearing.
 testis, a witness.
 scriptura, the scripture.
 oraculum, an oracle.
 diuinum testimonium, a di-
 uine testimony.

humanum testimonium, a
humanet testimony.

lex, a law,

obligatio fidei, a passing of
our sword for an other
man.

pignus, a pawne.

confessio, a confession.

jusiurandum, an oath.

De iudicio & dispositione.

Dispositio, The dispositi-
on of arguments.

effatio, a saying.

attributum, an attribute.

antecedens, the antecedent.

consequens, the consequent

declaratio, a declaration.

interrogatio, an interro-
gation.

verum, a truth.

falsum, a falshood.

neceffe, necessitie.

contractio, a contract de-
claration.

enunciatio, an explicit de-
claration.

affirmatio, an affirmation.

negatio, a negation.

assertio, an assention.

subiectum, the antecedent
the subject.

prædicatum, the conse-

quent or predicate.

totalis propositio, a total
proposition.

propositio particularis, a
particular.

propositio generalis, a ge-
nerall proposition.

propositio specialis, a spe-
ciall proposition.

pura, a pure.

mixta, a mixt proposition.

axioma, an axiome.

condicionale axi. a condi-
tionall axiome.

discretum axio. a discreet
axiome.

disiunctum axiom. a dis-
iunct axiome.

copulatum, a copulate axi.

contradictio, a contradi-
ction.

ratiocinium, a ratiocinie.

quæstio, a question.

præmissæ, the premisses.

propositio, the proposi-
tion the *Major*.

sumptio, the assumption
the *minor*.

conclusio, the conclusion.

sylogismus, a syllogisme.

argumentato, an argu-
mentation.

methodus, the method.

ordo, the order.

B 3

series,

series, the order.

homogeneæ propositiones,
propositions homogenæ

neous of the same kin
clenchus, an elench.
fallacia, a fallacie.

*Logicall adiectives whereof the
Pronounes are the principall.*

Pronounes.

Ego, I.
tu, thou.
Ille, hee.
sui, of himselfe.

Ego, I.
mei, of mee.
mihi, to mee.
me, mee.
nos, we.
nostrum vel nostri, of vs.
nobis, to vs.

Tu, Thou.
tui, of thee.
tibi, to thee.
te, thee.
vos, you.
vestrum vel vestri, of you.
vobis, to you.

ille, alla, illud, he, she, that

illius, of him of that.
illi, to him &c.

Sui, of himselfe.
sibi, to himselfe.
se, himselfe.
sui, of themselves.
sibi, to themselves.
se, themselves.

Ipsæ, ipsa, ipsum, hee, she,
this, that.
Iste, ista, illud, idem.
hic, hæc, hoc, he she this
that.
Is, ea, id, he she this that.
Idem, eadem, idem, The
same.

Qui, quæ, quod, who which
what.
cuius, of whom.
cui, to whom.
quem, quam, quod, whom
which what.

quo,

no, qua, quo, from
whom which what.
ui, quz, quz, who what
things.
norum, quarum, quorum,
of whom of of what
things.
uibus, to whom, &c.

meus, mine my.
tuus, thine thy.
suus, his hissen.
noster, our.
vester, your.
nostras, of our countrie.
vestras, of your countrie.

Other Logically Adiectives being not Pronounes.

Qualis, of what qualitie
or fashion?

qualis, of what sort, of
what manner?

qualis, of that qualitie of
fashion, &c.

qualis, such like, as.

qualis, such like.

proprius, proper.

quantus, of what quantity.

tantus, of that quantitie.

quantus, how much how
big?

quantus, as great, as far.

tantus, so much so big.

continuus, continued.

finitus, finite, of a finite
quantity.

infinitus, infinite.

solidus, solid, of a whole

quantity.

magnus, great.

maior, maius, greater.

maximus, greatest.

paruus, little.

minor, lesse.

minimus, least.

amplus, large ample.

ingens, huge very great.

longus, long.

latus, broad.

altus, high.

profundus, deepe.

quot, how many.

tot, so many.

multus, many.

plus, more.

plures, more many.

plurimus, very many.

plerique, pleræq; pleraque,

many a great sort.

vnus, one.

singuli, every one.

vnus, of one.

uni, to one &c.

duo, duæ, duo, two.

duorum, duarum, of two.

duobus, to two &c.

binus, two a couple.

tres, tria, trium, tribus, three.

trinus, three.

quatuor, four.

primus, the first.

secundus, the second.

tertius, the third.

quartus, the fourth,

ultimus, the last. (yond.

ulterior, further, more be-

extremus, the last, the fur-

thest, on the outside.

exterior, outward.

interior, inward.

multiplex, manifold.

multiplus, *idem*.

duplex, double.

duplus, *idem*.

triplex, threefold.

triplus, *idem*.

quadruplex, fourfold.

quadruplus, *idem*.

primus, first in originall.

ortus, deriued of the first.

singularis, one, one alone

Angular,

singularis, every one.

singulus, every each one.

simplex, simple unmixed.

compositus, compound.

simplex, simple uncom-

pared.

comparatus, compared.

consentaneus, agreeable.

agreeing.

dissentaneus, disagreeable.

summus, theise.

principalis, principall.

indiuuus, indiuiduall no

diuisible.

purus, pure.

mixtus, mixt.

præsens, present.

præteritus, past,

futurus, to come.

similis, like.

diffimilis, unlike.

diuersus, diuers.

verus, true.

falsus, false.

totalis, totall.

particularis, particular.

generalis, generall.

specialis, speciall.

dubius, doubtfull.

ambiguus, doubtfull am-

biguous.

anceps, doubtfull.

controuersus, doubtfull.

certus, certaine sure.

firmus,

firmus, strong sure con-
 firmed.
 fixatus, firme sure.
 manifestus, euident.
 clarus, cleare perspicuous.
 perspicuus, manifest cleare
 plaine.
 Epiousius, epiousiall essenti-
 all, in oratione Dominica
 habetur, nec aliter interpre-
 tandum; non sine summo
 mysterio. *Ari. Mont.*
 facilis, easie to bee done.
 agilis, nimble quicke.
 docilis, docill of good ca-
 pacitie.
 potens, mightie powerfull.
 bonus, good.
 melior, better.
 optimus, the best.
 malus, euill ill.
 peior, worse.
 pessimus, the worst.
 humanus, belonging to
 man, humaine.
 notus, knowne.
 sciens, knowing.
 memor, mindfull remem-
 bzing.
 affectus, hauing affection
 of relation.
 aptus, fit, apt.
 idoneus, fit apt.
 omnis, all.

cunctus, all.
 nullus, none, none,
 quidam, some certaine.

Logicall verbes.

Reor, * I thinke or ima-
 gine any thing, venit à Re.
 sum, I am.
 eram, I was.
 fui, I haue beene.
 fueram, I had beene.
 fuero, I shall or will be.
 es, esto, be thou.
 sim (in subiunct.) I am.
 essem, I was.
 fuerim, I haue beene.
 fuisset, I had beene.
 fuero, I shall or wilbe.
 esse, to be.
 fuisse, to haue beene.
 futurum esse, to be hereafter
 ens * being.
 futurus * beene.
 essendum * to bee.
 futurus, that shall be, to
 come.
 fore, to be hereafter to come
 to passe.
 forem, I should or might
 bee.

Sum, I am,
 es, thou art.

est,

est, he is.
 sumus, we are.
 estis, yee are.
 sunt, they are.
 possum, I may oz can.
 potes thou maiest.
 potest, he may oz can.
 possumus, we may.
 possunt, they may.
 volo, I will.
 vis, thou wilt.
 vult, he will.
 volumus, we will.
 vultis, yee will &c.
 nolo, I am unwilling.
 malo, I had rather.
 fio, I am made I am
 done.
 fero, I beare.
 nascor * I am bozne.
 orior * I arise.
 doceo, I teach.
 disco, I learne.
 prädico, I predicate af-
 firme
 assero, I say I affirme.
 affirmo, I affirme.
 aio, I say affirme.
 dico, I say shew.
 nego, I denie.
 inficior * I denie.
 eo inficias, idem.
 refragor * I am against I
 denie.

declaro, I declare.
 narro, I tell I shew.
 indico, I declare.
 edissero, I shew.
 nuncio, de- e- I say shew
 oz declare.
 monstro de- I shew.
 euenio ob- I happen.
 contingo, I happen.
 accido, I happen.
 fio, I happen.
 rogo inter- I aske oz de-
 mand.
 arguo, I argue.
 argumentor -o * I argue
 oz reason.
 probó, I proue by argu-
 ment.
 distinguo, I distinguish.
 contradico, I contradict.
 disputo, I dispute
 quero, I seeke I question
 discepto, I dispute.
 dissero, I dispute I reason
 confuto, I confute.
 conuincó, I refute.
 assumo, I assume oz make
 the assumption.
 concludo, I conclude.
 improbo, I disproue.
 propono, I propound set
 downe a proposition.
 definio, I define.
 diuido, I diuide.

describe,

describo, I describe.
 partior * I part diuide.
 distribuo, I distribute.
 attribuo, I attribute.
 causor, * I cause.
 ago, I doe.
 facio, I doe or make.
 applico, I applie.
 amplifico, I amplifie.
 consentio, I agree.
 oppono, I oppose.
 dissentio, I disagree.
 diuersor * I am diuerse or
 different.
 differo, I differ,

comparo, I compare.
 confero, I confer compare
 inuenio, I finde.
 reuerio, idem.
 habeo, I haue.
 gigno, I beget. (forth-
 genero, I generate bring
 corrumpo, I corrupt or
 marre.
 muto, I change.
 altero, I alter.
 procreo, I procreate.
 creo, I create.
 scio, I know.
 teneor, I am knowne.

Logicall Aduerbs called Coniunctions, Prepositions, Interiections.

Coniunctions copulatives.

et &, and.
 que, q; and.
 quoque, also.
 ac, and.
 atque, and, also.
 nec, nor neither.
 neque, nor neither.

Disiunctiues.

aut, or.
 -ve, or.

vel, or.
 si u, or, either.
 siue, whether.
 ce u, as it were, euen:

Discretiues.

Sed, but.
 quidem, but truly.
 autem at, but.
 verò, ast, but.

Causals.

Nam, for.

namq;

namq; for.
 enim etenim, for.
 quia, for because.
 vt, that finall.
 quoniam, for because.
 quod, that.
 quum, when, whereas.
 cum, idem.

Conditionals.

Si, if.
 modò, so that.
 fin, but if, or els.
 dum, whilst.
 dummodò, so that.

Exceptiues.

Ni nisi, vnles except.
 quin, but.
 alioquin, otherwise.
 præterquam, besides.

Interrogatiues.

ne, whether : or no.
 an anne, whether : yea or
 no :
 vtrum, whether :
 nonne, are not :

Illatiues.

Ergo, therefore.
 ideo, therefore.
 igitur, therefore.

quare, wherefore.
 itaque, therefore.

Aduersatiues.

Etsi, Although.
 quanquam, although.
 quamuis; idem.
 licet, although though.
 tamen, notwithstanding.
 attamen, neuertheless yet.
 quam, then.
 ac, then.
 saltem, at the least.

*Prepositions of the
 accusatiue case.*

Ad, To.
 apud, at.
 ante, before.
 aduersus, against.
 aduersum, against.
 cis, on this side.
 citra, on this side.
 circa, about.
 circum, about.
 contra, against.
 erga, towards.
 extra, without.
 intra, within.
 inter, betwene.
 infra, beneath.
 iuxta, beside or nigh to.
 ob, for.
 pone, behind.

in, by, through.
 opē, nigh.
 propter, for.
 secundum, after.
 post, after.
 trans, on the further side.
 ultra, beyond.
 praeter, besides.
 supra, above.
 circiter, about.
 usque, untill.
 secus, by.
 versus, towards.
 in, in the power.

*Prepositions of the
ablatiue case.*

A, a, from fro.
 ab, abs, from fro, of.
 cum, with.
 coram, before.
 clam, priuily.

de, e, ex. of, out of.
 pro, for.
 prae, before.
 palam, openly.
 sine, without.
 absque, without.
 tenus, untill by too.

*Prepositions of both
the cases.*

In, in, into.
 sub, vnder.
 super, bypon.
 subter, vnder.

Interiections.

Euax vah, gaudentis.
 heu hei, alas.
 pape, O strange.
 apage, fie.
 O, O, exclamantiu.
 Vx, woe to.

Note that a word marked with a starre is
 not vsuall as *futus* * &c. but it hath vsuall
 deriuatiues. And so Deponents are mark-
 ed with stars to shew that they come of
 vnusuall Themes as *Reor* of *reo* * &c.

THE SECOND PART OF

Anglolatinus containing *Illogicall*
words, that is to say such primitive
Substantives, Adiectives, Verbes and
Aduerbes, as are very frequent and
vsuall; yet not of *Logicke*, but appar-
taining to diuers other artes
 and sciences.

Usuall Substantives Illogicall.

A

Abdomen, The paunch.

abies, the firre tree.

academia, an vniuersity.

aceruus, an heape.

acetum, vineger.

acies, the order in battell.

acus, a needle.

acus, chaffe.

adeps, fatnes.

adminiculum, support, help.

ador, Wheate.

adulter, an adulterer.

ades, an house.

aquor, the plaine sea.

aer, the aire.

arumna, grieve.

as, brasse, coper.

astas, haruest.

aetas, age.

aetum, life, age.

affinis, a kinsman.

agmen, a troupe.

ager, a field.

agnus, a lambe.

agger, a dam, a ditch.

ahenum, a kettle.

alauda, a lark.

ala, a wing.

alea, a die.

alga, sea-weed.

algus, a great cold.

alium, garlick.

alcedo, the kings fisher.

alnus, the alder tree alder.

alterum, barbarie.

alumnus, a nurse childe.

alueus, the channell.

lous, the belly.
 mita, an aunt.
 mais, a river. (low belly.
 mpulla, a viole with a hol-
 amphora, a sirking galong.
 amuletum, an amulet.
 amussis, a rule.
 anchora, an anchor.
 angulus, a cozner.
 anguis, a serpent, a snake.
 animus, the soule.
 anas, a ducke.
 ancilla, a maide.
 annales, a Chronicle.
 antistes, a prelate.
 anser, a goose.
 ansa, a handle.
 antrum, a den.
 anus, an old wife.
 anus, the taste.
 annus, a yeare.
 annulus, a ring.
 aper, a boare.
 apex, the top of any thing.
 apexabo, a blacke pudding.
 apis, a bee.
 apium, parlycy.
 Aprilis, Aprill.
 aqua, water.
 aquila, an eagle.
 aquilo, the North.
 ara, an altar.
 araneus, a spider.
 arbiter, a iudge.

area, a floare.
 arca, an arke.
 arra, a pledge.
 arcus, a bow.
 arbor, a tree.
 arma, tooles, weapons.
 aries, a ram.
 argilla, clay.
 ardelio, a buste body.
 arista, an care of barley.
 armentum, a dzouze.
 argentum, silver.
 artus, ligaments.
 arundo, a reed.
 arx, a tower.
 aruum, fallow land.
 arteria, an arterie.
 asinus, an asse.
 asylum, a place of refuge.
 astrum, a starre.
 astus, craft, guile.
 as, a farthing.
 assecla, a lackey, a page.
 avis, a bird.
 auceps, a fowler.
 auspex, a marriage maker.
 auriga, a carter.
 avus, a grandfather.
 aurum, gold.
 auxilium, helpe.
 autumnos, harvest.
 aurora, the morning.
 aula, a hall.
 aura, the aire.

Auster,

Auster, the South.
 auellana, a small nut.
 auena, oats.
 auris, an eare.
 axilla, the arme hole.
 axis, an axle tree.

B

Bacca, a burie.
 baculus, um, a staffe.
 balatro, a babler.
 balneum, a bath.
 balbus, a stammerer.
 balsamum, a balmetree.
 balteum, a girdle.
 barba, a beard.
 baratrum, a gulph.
 barbiton, a harpe.
 basis, the bottome.
 basium, a stiffe.
 bestia, a beast.
 beta, boxes.
 betula, a bitch.
 bellum, warre.
 bellua, a cruell beast.
 bilis, gall, cholter.
 blefus, a lisper.
 bolus, a morsell.
 Boreas, the northeast wind.
 bos, an oxe, bull, cow.
 botrus, a cluster of grapes.
 brachium, an arme.
 bucca, the iaw.
 bulla, a bubble.
 bubo, an owle.

buccina, a trumpet.
 bufo, a toad.
 buxus, a boxe tree.
 byssus, silke, linnen.

C

Caballus, A iade.
 cacumen, a top.
 cadus, a tunne.
 caesaries, haire.
 cape, an onion.
 calx, a heele, lime.
 calceus, a shoe.
 caligo, darkness.
 callis, a beaten way.
 calamitas, calamitie.
 calamus, a reede, a quill, a
 stalke.
 calculus, the stone.
 calendæ, the calendæ.
 calix, a chalice or cup.
 calumnia, a rayll.
 callus, hard skynne.
 camelus, a camel.
 caminus, a chimney.
 campus, a field.
 canis, a dogge.
 cancer, a crab.
 candela, a candle.
 caput, a head.
 capillus, haire.
 caper, a goat.
 carmen, a verse.
 cartilago, a gristle.
 carcer, a prison.

cardo

ardo, a hinge.
 arina, the keele of a ship.
 arbo, a cole.
 arduus, a thistle.
 aries, rottenness.
 aseus, cheese.
 astellum, a castell, a milne
 damme.
 assis, a sallet, a head peece.
 asa, a cabbin.
 astra, tents.
 arulus, a whelp.
 aterua, a troupe.
 atena, a chaine.
 audex, the truncke of a
 tree.
 auda, a taste.
 cauea, a cane.
 cauilla, a mocke.
 cauus, a hole.
 cedrus, a cedar tree.
 cella, a cellar.
 censor, a reformer.
 cerebrum, the braine.
 ceruix, the hinder part of
 the necke.
 ceruus, a hart.
 cespes, a turffe.
 cera, waxe.
 cerasus, a cherrie tree.
 chalebs, Steele.
 chaos, a confused heape.
 cibus, meate.
 cicatrix, a skarre.

cicada, a grasshopper.
 ciconia, a storke.
 cicuta, hemlocke.
 cincinnus, curled haire.
 cinis, ashes.
 circinus, a compasse.
 circulus, a circle.
 cithara, a harpe.
 classis, a nauie.
 clauus, the sterne of a ship.
 clavis, a key.
 clauus, a naile.
 cliens, a client.
 cloaca, a sincke.
 clunes, a buttocke.
 coclear, a spoone.
 codex, a booke.
 cœna, a supper.
 cœmentum, semens.
 cœlum, heauen.
 cœlebs, a batchelloz.
 cœptum, a beginning.
 cœtus, an assembly.
 cohors, a companie.
 collum, a necke.
 columbus, a dove.
 coluber, a wood-snake.
 color, colour.
 columna, a pillar.
 colus, a distaffe.
 collis, a hill.
 colonus, a farmer.
 comes, a companion.
 comes an Earle.

C

comœdus,

comædus, a maker of En-
 terludes.
 contagium, the plague.
 consul, a port-reue.
 consobrinus, a sisters child.
 consilium, counsell.
 contumelia, reproch.
 conuitium, railing.
 eopia, an armie.
 copia, abundance.
 corpus, a body.
 cor, the heart.
 cortex, the barke.
 corrigia, a latchet.
 cortina, a curtaine.
 corbis, a basket.
 corollarium, ouer measure.
 copula, a fether, connexion.
 cornix, a crow.
 cornus, a rauen.
 cornu, a horne.
 corona, a crowne.
 coturnix, a quail.
 costa, a rib.
 cos, a whetstone.
 cuba, a bed.
 cubitus, a cubite.
 cuculus, a cuckow.
 cucumis, a cucumber.
 cratis, a girdiron.
 crabro, a hornet.
 crapula, surfet.
 creta, clay, chalk.
 cremor, cream, yest.

crinis, haire.
 cribrum, a sieue.
 crimen, a fault.
 crocodilus, a crocodile.
 crocus, saffron.
 crux, a crosse.
 crus, a shin, a legge.
 culex, a gnat.
 culina, a kitchen.
 culmen, the top.
 culter, a knife.
 culmus, the stalke.
 culpa, a fault.
 cumulus, a heape.
 cuniculus, a cony.
 cunæ, a cradle.
 cuneus, a swedge.
 curculio, a weasel.
 cura, care.
 curia, the Senate house.
 cutis, skin.

D

Damnum, losse.
 dama, a deere.
 dapes, dainties.
 decus, glorie.
 desiderium, a desire.
 detrimentum, Detriment.
 Deus, a God.
 delirium, dotting.
 dens, a tooth.
 dissidium, diuision, strife.
 discipulus, a scholler.
 discrimen, perill.

dict,

a day.
 culum, the dawning.
 a dominion.
 us, a finger.
 um, a tunne.
 um, a gift.
 a dowzie.
 minus, a lord, a master.
 rum, a backe.
 us, a bush.

E

ur, twozie.
 lis, a sword.
 ulum, a banket.
 us, an horse.
 ca, a baite.
 exemplum, an example.
 ercitur, an exercise.
 ercitus, an hoste.
 incrementum, excrement.
 ul, an exile.
 ammen, a swarme, exami-
 nation.

F

abula, a fable.
 isti, a kalender.
 lco, a falcon.
 ux, a gullet.
 acies, the face.
 us, a hony combe.
 ex, dregs,
 rago, rye.
 rina, meale.
 stigium, the height

fastidium, loathing.
 facinus, a great fault.
 fagus, a beech tree.
 falla, a deceipt.
 fama, fame.
 far, cozne.
 fascinus, a charme.
 fascis, a bundle, a faget.
 fastus, haughtinesse.
 fauilla, imbers.
 fax, a tozch.
 fascia, swathing lyst.
 falx, a cickle.
 faber, a workeinan.
 faber, a smith.
 famulus, a seruant.
 fel, gall.
 femur, the thigh.
 felis, a cat.
 ferculum, a meale.
 febris, a feuer.
 fermentum, leuyn.
 festus, a feast.
 fenestra, a swindow.
 ferix, holy daies, playdaies.
 ferrum, yron.
 fibula, a buckle.
 fimus, dung.
 ficus, a figge tree.
 fides, faith, trust.
 figulus, a potter.
 figura, a figure.
 fimbria, an hem.
 filum, a threed.

C 2

fistula,

fistula, a pipe.
 filius, a sonne.
 flos, a flower.
 flagrum, a rod. (fence.
 flagitium, an heynous of=
 fluuius, a floud.
 flagellum, a flaile.
 floccus, flox.
 flamma, a flame.
 formido, a dread.
 forum, a market place.
 forica, a takes.
 fornax, an ouen.
 focus, an hearth.
 foramen, an hole.
 forceps, tongs.
 fomes, tinder.
 follis, bellowses.
 fœnus, vsurie.
 fouea, a pit=fall.
 fons, a fountaine.
 foemina, the female.
 foetus, the fruite of the
 wombe.
 formica, a pismire.
 foenum, hay.
 folium, a leafe.
 fœdus, a truce.
 forma, a shape.
 frons, the forehead.
 frons, a leafe.
 frustum, a fragment.
 fructus, fruit.
 fruges, fruit.

frumentum, bread corne.
 frutex, a shrub.
 fraus, deceit.
 frigus, cold.
 friuola, trash.
 frænum, a bridle.
 fricillus, a dieboxe.
 fragor, crashing.
 fretum, the straights.
 frater, a brother.
 fulix, a moore Drake.
 fucus, a dzone.
 fullo, an earewig.
 fursus, byanne.
 fungus, a toad=stcole.
 fucus, colouring.
 fuga, flight.
 fumus, smoake.
 furca, a forke.
 furnus, an ouen.
 fustis, a club.
 funda, a purse.
 funda, a sling.
 tunis, a rope.
 'usus, a spindle.
 funus, a funerall.
 fulmen, lightning.
 fundus, a farme, ground.
 fullo, a fuller.
 fur, a theefe.
 G
 gaudium, ioy.
 gelu, frost.
 gemma, a iewel.

orne as, a nation.
 milis, a kinsman.
 ius, an Angell.
 nu, a knee.
 us, gesture.
 men, a branch.
 as, a giant.
 dius, a sword.
 acies, ice.
 as, an acorne.
 oba, a clod.
 oria, glorie.
 adus, a step, a degree.
 ando, haile.
 ramen, grasse.
 alea, a helmet.
 allus, a cocke.
 allerus, a hat.
 ola, the sweland.
 ummi, gumme.
 urges, a gulse.
 gustus, the taste.
 gutta, a drop.
 guttur, a throate.

H

Habena, the reine of a
 bzidle.
 heres, an heire.
 hamus, a hooke.
 bara, swinestie.
 hariolus, a dinner.
 hasta, a pike.
 hedera, tuy.
 helluo, a reueler.

herus, a maister.
 herba, an herbe.
 hibris, a mongrell.
 hircus, a goate.
 hirudo, a horseleach.
 historia, an history.
 hzdus, a kid.
 holus, a pothearb.
 homo, a man.
 honor, honour.
 hordeum, barley.
 horreum, a barne.
 hortus, a garden.
 hora, an houre.
 hospes, an hoste.
 hospes, a guest.
 hostis, an enemy.
 humerus, a shoulder.
 humus, the ground.
 hyems, winter.

I

Ianua, A doore.
 iaspis, a iasper stone.
 iecur, the liuer.
 ignis, fire.
 ilia, the bowels.
 imago, an image.
 imber, a shower.
 impendium, cost.
 imperium, authoritie, rule.
 impetus, violence.
 induciæ, truce.
 indusium, a shirt.
 indigena, home bred.

C

incendium, a fire very
hurtfull.

incus, an anuill.

indoles, an apt wit.

industria, industrie.

inficix, deniall.

ingenium, wit.

inguen, the groine.

ingluuies, the maw.

inquilius, an inmate.

insula, an Island.

interpretes, an interpreter.

iocus, sport,

iter, a toynie.

iuba, the mane.

iubar, a sunne beame.

iubar, the day starre.

iubulum, toy, gladnes.

iudex, a iudge.

iugulus, a hroate.

iuglans, a walnut.

iumentum, cattle.

iugum, a yoke.

iurgium, brawling.

ius, right.

L

labrum, a lip.

labor, labour.

labyrinthus, a labozinth.

lac, milke.

lamentum, a lamentation.

lana, wooll.

lancea, a speare.

lanx, a scole of a ballance.

lanius, a butcher.

lanista, a fencer.

lappa, a burre.

lapis, a stone.

laquear, the bowing of
roose.

laqueus, a snare.

lardum, bacon.

latus, a side.

latrina, a priuite.

later, a tyle.

laterna, a lanterne.

latro, a robber.

laus, praise.

laurus, a bay tree.

lauandula, lauender.

lebes, a cauldron.

lectus, a bed.

legio, a legion.

lemures, hobgoblins.

lemniscus, a surgeons tre.

leas, a nit.

lenticula, duckes meat.

lentiscus, masticke.

lena, a cope.

leno, a bawd.

leo, a lyon.

leo, a sea creuis.

lepus, a hare.

leuer, a brother in law.

liber, a booke.

liber, the barke of a tree.

liberi, childzen.

libra, a pound.

libra,

ra, a p^{re}tre of ballance.
 arnica, a bzigandine.
 am, seluedge thzed.
 or, a sergeant.
 a, the spleene.
 um, wood.
 ula, a spoone, a point.
 ustrum, priuet.
 um, a lilly.
 max, a strumpet.
 max, a snayle.
 ma, a file.
 mbus, a swelt.
 mbus, a secret place.
 mus, a sanegard.
 mes, a limit.
 men, a threshhold.
 lingua, a tung.
 linum, line yarne, thzed.
 linter, a sculler.
 lura, a harpe.
 lisa, the thzoat-baine.
 ltera, a letter.
 lituus, a priests staffe.
 lituus, a shalme.
 litus, the shore.
 liuia, a stock-doue.
 litiuium, lye.
 lixa, a skullian.
 lix, ashes.
 locus, a place.
 locusta, a lobster, a locust.
 lodix, a blanket.
 lolium, darnell.

lotium, pisse.
 lorum, a thong.
 lucanica, a hogges puda
 ding.
 lucrum, gaine.
 lucar, pray money.
 lucius, pike, or pickerell.
 lucta, wrestling.
 lucus, a wood.
 ludus, play.
 lues, murrin.
 lumbus, the loine.
 lumbricus, a mawe-
 worme.
 luna, the moone.
 lutum, dirt.
 lupus, a wolfe.
 lustrum, a den.
 lustum, foure peates.
 lux, light.
 macellum, a shambles.
 macies, leannesse.
 machina, an engine.
 macula, a spot.
 maceria, a wall.
 magister, a master.
 maestas, matestie.
 malum, an apple.
 malus, the mast, an ap-
 ple-tree.
 malleus, a hammer.
 mamma, a pap.
 manus, a hand.
 C 4 manceps,

manceps, a farmer.
 manducus, a glutton.
 manipulus, a handfull.
 manipulus, a band of men.
 mantile, a towel.
 manes, spirits.
 manix, madnes.
 manica, a sleeve.
 mastica, a bag.
 margo, the margin.
 marisca, a fig tree.
 marmoratum, monster.
 marga, marble.
 maritus, a husband.
 mare, the sea.
 marmor, marble.
 mas, the male.
 massa, a lump.
 matula, a chamber pot.
 mater, a mother.
 maxilla, the jaw bone.
 medulla, marrow.
 mandary, a sweet.
 medicus, a physician.
 mel, honey.
 membrum, a member.
 membrana, parchment.
 mensa, a table.
 mensis, a month.
 menda, a fault.
 mens, the mind.
 mensa, a table.
 meretrix, a whore.
 merces, wages.

meridies, noonetide.
 merx, ware.
 messis, harvest.
 mera, a mark.
 metallum, mettles.
 metus, feare.
 mica, a crumme.
 mille, a thousand.
 miles, a knight.
 miles, a souldier.
 miluus, a kite.
 minx, threathings.
 minister, a seruant, a
 nister.
 minerua, nature.
 modus, the maner, a paul.
 moenia, walles, munition.
 moechus, an adulterer.
 medius, a bushell.
 mola, a mole.
 mola, a mill.
 moles, a weighty matter.
 momen, a moment.
 momus, a carper.
 mons, a hill.
 moneta, money.
 monstrum, a monster.
 monedula, a dawke.
 mora, delay.
 morbus, a disease.
 mors death.
 mos, manner.
 mulus, a mule.
 mulier, a woman.

mulo,

multa, a fine.
 mulcta, *Idem*.
 munus, a gift.
 mundus, the world.
 murmur, murmuring.
 murus, a wall.
 mus, a mouse.
 musa, a song, a verse.
 mustela, a weasel.
 musca, a fly.
 muscus, mosse.

N

Natus, a mole, a blemish.
 nanus, a dwarf.
 nares, the nostrils.
 nasus, a nose.
 nates, buttocks.
 natio, a nation.
 nausea, loathing.
 navis, a ship.
 nebulo, a knave.
 nefrens, a pig.
 negotium, business.
 nemo, no bodie.
 nex, death.
 nihil, nothing.
 nidus, a nest.
 nix, snow.
 nola, a bell.
 norma, a rule.
 nota, a note.
 notus, the southerne wind.
 nouacula, a rasour.
 nox, night.

noxa, an offence.
 nucleus, a barnell.
 nubes, a clowd.
 nugæ, trifles.
 nummus, money.
 nuncius, a messenger.
 nurus, my sonnes wife.
 nux, a nut.

O

Obsec, a pledge.
 obliuio, forgetfulness.
 obolus, a farthing.
 ocrea, a boote.
 oculus, an eye.
 oceanus, the Ocean sea.
 odium, hatred.
 odor, a smell.
 officium, an office.
 olitor, a gardiner.
 olea, the olive tree.
 oliua, an olive.
 olla, an earthen pot.
 oleaster, the wilde olive.
 oleum, oyle.
 opus, a worke.
 os, a bone.
 os, a mouth.
 omen, foreshaking.
 onus, a burthen.
 ouis, a sheepe.
 ouum, an egge.
 opilio, a shepheard.
 opes, wealth.
 oppidum, a towne.

ops,

ops, help.
optio, wishing.
opsonium, victuals.

P

Pabulum, fodder.
pagina, a page.
pagus, a billage.
pallium, a cloake.
palpebra, an eye-lid.
palma, the palme-tree.
palus, a fen. (hand.
palma, the palme of the
panis, bread.
papauer, poppie.
paries, a wall.
passer, a sparrow.
passus, a pace.
pater, a father.
patria, a Countrey.
patronus, a patron.
patrocinium, protection.
patruus, an unckle.
pauo, a peacocke.
pax, peace.
pectus, a breast.
pecus, cattle.
pecunia, money.
peculium, substance.
pediculus, a louse.
pellis, skinne.
pensum, a distaffe, or taske.
penna, a feather.
penuria, penurie.
perdix, a partridge.

pereger, a stranger.
periculum, danger.
pes, a foote.
pica, longing.
pignus, a gage, or pledge.
pila, a ball.
pileus, a hat.
pinna, a fin.
pincerna, a butler.
piscis, a fish.
pirus, a pearce-tree.
pituica, spit.
pix, pitch.
plaga, a net, a blow.
plantago, plantine.
planta, a plant.
plebs, the common people.
plica, a fold.
pluma, a feather.
plumbum, lead.
poculum, a pot.
polenta, maile.
pompa, pompe.
pomum, an apple.
pondus, weight.
pons, a bridge.
poples, the ham.
populus, people.
porticus, a porch.
porcus, a swine.
portus, a haven.
porrum, a lecke.
portio, a portion, part.
potus, drinke.

postis,

postis, a post.
 puer, a boy.
 pudor, shamefastnes.
 pugna, a combat.
 pubes, the haire, youth.
 pulvinus, a cushion.
 pulmo, the lungs.
 puluis, dust.
 pupillus, fatherlesse.
 purpura, a purple colour.
 pus, matter.
 pratum, a meadow.
 praeſepe, a manger.
 praelium, a skirmish.
 praeda, a pray.
 praemium, a reward.
 praeses, a lieutenant.
 preſtes, a prelate.
 praestigium, tugging.
 praetium, a price.
 prelum, a presse.
 preces, prayers.
 princeps, a prince.
 procus, a swer.
 prodigium, a wonder.
 procella, a tempest.
 probrum, infamie.
 propago, an offspring.
 prunum, a plum or prune.

Q

quæſtus, gaine.
 quercus, an oake.

R

Ramus, a bough.

rana, a frog.
 rheda, a chariot.
 remus, an oare.
 ren, the kidney.
 rictus, the iaw.
 rima, a chinke.
 ritus, custome.
 riuus, a riuer.
 rixa, brawling.
 rosa, a rose.
 rota, a wheele.
 rubus, a bramble.
 ruma, a cud.
 rumor, rumour.

S

sabulum, grauell.
 sal, salt.
 salina, spittle.
 ſalus, ſafetic.
 ſaxum, a ſtone.
 ſcala, a ladder.
 ſcamnum, a bench.
 ſcarabeus, a beetle.
 ſcabies, a ſcab.
 ſcabellum, a ſcote=ſcole.
 ſcelus, an abhominatiõ.
 ſcilla, a gulph.
 ſcintilla, a ſparke.
 ſcirpus, a ruſh.
 ſcortum, a harlot.
 ſcopa, a brome.
 ſcorpius, a ſcorpion.
 ſcena, a part of a Come= die.

ſcriba,

scriba, a scribe, a wyter.
 scrupus, a riddle.
 scutum, a scutchin.
 securis, a hatchet.
 securis, a halberd.
 secale, rye.
 secta, a sect.
 sedes, a seate.
 seges, coyne.
 sella, a chaire.
 semen, seede.
 sentina, a pumpe.
 senex, an olde man.
 sepes, a hedge.
 sepulchrum, a graue.
 serra, a locke.
 sermo, speech.
 seruus, a servant.
 sera, a byztle.
 sibulus, hissing.
 sidus, a starre.
 signum, a signe.
 silex, a flint.
 simia, an ape.
 simulcas, a priate gradge.
 sinus, a bosome.
 sitis, thirst.
 soboles, an offsprig.
 foccus, a locke.
 socius, a companion.
 sodalis, idem.
 sol, the sunne.
 solium, a throne.
 somnium, a dreame.

somnus, sleepe.
 sordes, filth.
 fors, lot.
 spacium, space.
 species, a kind, a shape.
 spes, hope.
 spelunca, a hole.
 spina, a thorne.
 spuma, some.
 suada, a perswader.
 succus, iuyce.
 suffragium, boyce.
 sulcus, a furrow.
 summa, a summe.
 supellex, household-stuffe.
 sus, a sow.
 sylua, a wood.
 stannum, tinne.
 stagnum, a pond.
 stella, a starre.
 stercus, ordure.
 stilla, a drop.
 stirps, a roote.
 stilus, the stile.
 stimulus, a pricke.
 stipendium, wages.
 stipis, payment.
 stratum, a bed.
 strenua, a new yeeres gift.
 studium, studie.
 stuprum, adultery.

T

Tabula, A table.
 taberna, a shop.

radium, swearines.
 talentum, a talent.
 talpa, a mowle.
 tapes, tapestrie.
 telum, a dart.
 tela, a web.
 tellus, earth.
 templum, a temple.
 tenebræ, darkenes.
 tergus, a hide.
 tergum, a backe.
 terminus, a bound.
 testudo, a snail.
 tinea, a moath.
 titulus, a title.
 tormentum, a gun.
 torris, a fire-brand.
 trabs, a plancke.
 trames, a crosse way.
 tribunus, a marshall.
 tribunal, the iudgment seat.
 triticum, wheate.
 tribus, a tribe.
 triumphus, a triumph.
 trutina, a scale.
 tuba, a trumpet.
 tumulus, a hill.
 tumultus, an uproare.
 tunica, a coate.
 turbo, a hurlewinde.
 turtur, a turtle done.
 turris, a tower.
 turba, a company. (men.
 turma, a troupe, 32. hoyle.

tussis, the cough.

V

Vber, a dug.
 vlcus, a boyle.
 vlula, an owle.
 vmbilicus, a nauell.
 vmbra, a shadow.
 vnda, a swaue.
 vnguis, a naile.
 vncia, an ounce.
 vrsus, a beare.
 vrina, bzine.
 vua, a grape.
 vacca, a cow.
 vadum, aford.
 vagina, a sheath.
 vallis, a halley.
 vapor, a vapour.
 vas, any vessell.
 vas, a pledge.
 vates, a pphet.
 victigal, tole. reuenewes.
 velum, a sayle.
 vellus, a flæse.
 vena, a veyne.
 venenum, poyson.
 ventus, the swinde.
 venter, the belly.
 venia, leaue.
 ver, the spring time.
 veru, a spit.
 vertex, the crowne.
 veruca, a wart.
 vermis, a worme.

verbum,

verbum, a word.
 vestis, apparell.
 vesica, the bladder.
 vestigium, a foot-step.
 vexillum, a banner.
 via, a way.
 vicus, a village.
 vicis, course, time.
 victima, an oblation.
 vigilix, watching.
 vinum, swine.
 vindex, a revenger.
 vipera, a viper.
 vir, a man.

virgo, a birgin.
 virus, poyson.
 viscera, bowels.
 vitrum, glasse.
 vitulus, a calfe.
 vita, life.
 vitium, vice.
 volucris, a bird.
 vulua, the matrice.
 vultus, the countenance.
 vulpes, a fixen, a fox.
 vulnus, a wound.
 vulgus, the common people.

Vsuall Adiectiues Illogicall.

A

Abfurdus, absurd, senseless.

æquus, plaine, iust.
 æternus, eternall.
 albus, white.
 almus, holy.
 altus, high.
 amarus, bitter.
 amœnus, pleasant.
 amplus, large.
 angustus, strait.
 antiquus, ancient.
 anxius, carefull.
 aptus, fit, apt.
 arcanus, secret.

assiduus, continuall.
 auarus, couetous.
 Augustus, holy, noble.
 austerus, tart.

B

barbarus, barbarous, fierce.
 benignus, benigne, gentle.
 blandus, flattering, friendly,
 ly, pleasant.
 bonus, good.
 brutus, brutish, without
 reason.

C

callidus, craftie.
 carus, deare.
 castus, chaste.

certus,

certus, certaine, sure.
 carus, deare, welbeloued.
 celerus, speedie.
 laudus, lame.
 congruus, agreeable, fit.
 continuus, continuall.
 curuus, crooked.

D

Delirus, doting.
 densus, thicke.
 dignus, woorthie.
 dimidius, halfe.
 disertus, well spoken.
 diuersus, diuers.
 durus, hard.

E

Ebrius, drunke.
 eximius, excellent.
 exterus, one without.
 extremus, the bittermost.
 extremus, the last.

F

Facetus, merrie.
 facundus, eloquent.
 fatuus, vnauoize, foolish.
 faustus, luckie.
 ferus, wyld.
 fessus, wearie.
 festinus, hastie.
 festiuus, pleasant.
 firmus, sure, stedfast.
 flexus, bowed.
 fecundus, plentiful.
 scedus, filthy.

fretus, trusting, relying.

G

Geminus, double.
 gibbus, crooked.
 gnarus, skilfull.
 gnauus, quicke.
 gratus, gratefull.

I

Idoneus, meete.
 ieiunus, bare, fasting.
 importunus, vnreasonable,
 importunate.
 inclytus, glorious.
 insensus, offended.
 inferus, low, beneath.
 infimus, lowest.
 intimus, most inward.
 inuitus, vnwilling.
 irritus, voyd, of no effect.
 iustus, iust, vpright.

L

Lætus, ioyous, glad.
 largus, large.
 lasciuus, wanton.
 lassus, wearie, tyred.
 latinus, latine.
 latus, broad, ample.
 laurus, neate, handsome,
 wealthe.

lubricus, slippery.
 luculentus, cleere.

M

malus, ill, lewd.
 medius, middle.

merus,

merus, sole, moere.
 mirus, wonderfull.
 modestus, modest, sober.
 modicus, little, small.
 molestus, grievous, painful.
 mundus, cleane.
 mutus, dumbe.

N

necesse, of necessity.
 niger, blacke.
 nimius, too much, excessive.
 nonus, the ninth.
 nouissimus, last.
 nouus, new.
 nudus, naked.

O

obliquus, crooked.
 obscenus, filthy, fowle.
 obscurus, obscure, darke.
 obstinatus, obstinate, stub-
 borne.
 opinus, not like, improba-
 ble.
 opportunus, fit, in due time.
 opulentus, plentiful.
 orbus, depriued.

P

parcus, sparing.
 pascuus, seruing to feed.
 paucus, few.
 peritus, skilfull, cunning.
 periurus, falsly forsworne.
 pius, godly.
 planus, plaine, smooth.

posterus, next after.
 postremus, the last, hinder-
 most.

precipuus, chiefe.
 prauus, wicked.
 priuatus, priuate.
 procerus, high, tall.
 profanus, profane.
 prolixus, long, large.
 promptus, ready.
 pronus, prone, with the
 face downward.
 properus, quicke, speedy.
 propinquus, hard by, near.
 propitius, fauourable.
 prosperus, happy.
 proximus, neere, nere.
 publicus, publique.
 purus, pure.

R

rarus, few, seldome, thin.
 reciprocus, turning backe.
 rectus, right.
 reliquus, the rest.
 residuus, remaining.
 reus, guiltie.

S

sæuus, fierce.
 sanus, whole.
 saucius, hurt maimed.
 secretus, secret.
 securus, secure, carelesse.
 sedulus, diligent.
 serenus, faire, cleare.

serus,

serus, late.

seuerus, senere, rigorous.

secus, by, wythered.

sincerus, sincere, pure.

sobrius, sober.

solicitus, solicited, troubled.

solidus, whole, hard.

solus, alone.

spurius, filthy, vncleane.

stolidus, foolish.

strenuus, valiant.

stulus, foolish.

summus, highest, extreame.

superbus, proud.

supinus, byright, rechelesse.

supremus, highest.

surdus, deafe.

T

tardus, slacke, slow.

temerus, rash.

tranquillus, calme, quiet.

trepidus, fearefull.

V

vacuus, void, vaine, empty.

vagus, wandring, straying.

varius, variable, diuers.

vicinus, nere, next.

viduus, bereft.

uiuus, liuing.

vlumus, last.

unicus, one alone.

vnuerfus, vniuersall.

Adiectiua in er is-
syllaba.

Ater, blacke.

creber, frequent.

dexter, right.

glaber, bald.

noster, ours.

piger, slothfull, sluggish.

pulcher, faire.

sacer, holy.

sinister, left.

teter, foule, loathsome.

vaser, crafty, wylie.

vester, yours.

vter, which, whether.

Adiectiua in er perito-
syllaba.

Asper, sharpe, rough.

dexter, right.

exter, without, strange.

lacer, tozne.

liber, free.

miser, wretched.

tener, tender.

vesper, euening.

Adiect. tertie declinati-
onis.

Primo Isosyllaba in is.

A

Accliuus, steepe, byright.

D

acris,

acris, sharpe, tart.
alacris, cheerefull.

B.

Breuis, short.

C.

celebris, well renowned.

celeris, swift.

comis, gentle.

communis, common.

crudelis, cruell.

debilis, weake.

dulcis, sweet.

exilis, slender.

gracilis, slender.

grandis, great.

grauis, heauie.

hilaris, cheerefull.

I

Illustris, cleare, sunnie.

immanis, cruell, very great.

inanis, haine, void.

lenis, smoothe, soft.

leuis, light, swift.

mediocris, meane.

mitis, meeke, milde.

mollis, soft, tender.

peculiaris, peculiar, proper.

perennis, perpetuall, endles.

rudis, rude, ignorant.

S.

segnis, lazie, dull.

stabilis, stable.

suavis, sweet.

sublimis, high.

T.

tenuis, slender.

tristis, sorrowfull.

turpis, fowle.

V.

vilis, vile, cheape.

viridis, greene.

utilis, profitable.

*Secundo Peritissyllaba
varia.*

Alter, another.

ambo, both.

anceps, doubtfull.

atrox, cruell.

cicur, tamed.

compos, hee that hath his
wish.

concors, agreeable.

contumax, stubborne.

cuias, what countriman.

deses, idle.

deter, naught.

diligens, diligent.

discors, disagreeing.

dis, rich.

diues, rich.

elegans, elegant, fine.

foelix, happy.

frequens, frequent, often.

hebes, slow, dull.

insons, guiltlesse.

locuples, rich.

men

mendax, lying.
 cior, swift.
 ar, euen, equall.
 auper, poore.
 cior, worse.
 certinax, obstinate, stiffe.
 erulans, wanton.
 lus, more, many.
 otis, able, good.
 praeceps, headlong.
 pragnans, great with yong
 full of iuice.
 procax, saucie, malapert.
 prudens, prudent, wise.

recens, new, fresh.
 salax, lecherous.
 satior, better.
 satur, full fed, abundant.
 solers, switty.
 sons, guilty.
 supplex, humble.
 vber, fertile.
 vecors, mad.
 vehemens, vehement, vrgent.
 veter, olde.
 vigil, watchfull.
 violens, forcible, violent.

Vsuall Verbes Illogicall.

A

Abdo, I hide.
 aboleo, I abolish.
 abrogo, I disannul.
 abscondo, I hide.
 abundo, I abound.
 accommodo, I lend.
 accuso, I accuse.
 addo, I adde, put too.
 adipiscor, I get, obtaine.
 aestimo, I esteeme.
 affligo, I afflict.
 alo, I nourish.
 ambulo, I walke.
 amo, I loue.
 angō, I torment.

aperio, I open.
 appareo, I appeare.
 appello, I name, call.
 arceo, I dzine hard to, or
 away.
 arco, I am made dzie.
 aro, I till, care, plow.
 arrigo, I lift vp.
 attendo, I giue heed.
 audeo, I am bold.
 audio, I heare.
 auco, I wish, desire.

B.

baptizo, I baptise.
 beo, I blesse.
 bibo, I drinke.

D 2

blas-

blasphemo, I blaspheme,
curse.

C

caleo, I am hote.
candeo, I make white or
hote.
cano, I sing.
capiro, I take, receiue.
careo, I lacke, want.
carpo, I plucke.
castigo, I chastise, rebuke.
castro, I geide.
caueo, I take heede.
cedo, I giue place.
cello, I am high.
celo, I conceale.
censeo, I suppose.
cerno, I see.
certo, I strue.
cesso, I cease.
cingo, I gird.
clamo, I crie.
claudo, I shut.
cogito, I muse.
cogo, I gather together,
or constraine.
colo, I worship.
commendo, I commend.
comparo, I compare.
compenso, I recompence.
comperio, I finde.
compesco, I repress.
concedo, I grant.
confuto, I confute.

conor, I endeavour.
corrigo, I correct, streng-
then.

credo, I beleue.
creo, I create.
crepo, I cracke.
creasco, I encrease.
cupio, I desire.
curo, I cure, or care.
curro, I runne.

D

debeo, I owe.
damno, I condemne.
decipio, I deceiue.
declino, I decline, or de-
cline.
dedico, I dedicate.
dedo, I giue.
defendo, I defend.
dego, I lead, liue.
demo, I take away.
deriuo, I deriue.
desero, I forsake.
desino, I cease, leaue,
destino, I appoint.
determino, I determine.
dico, I bow, offer.
dico, I say.
diligio, I love.
dirigo, I make straight.
discepto, I dispute.
disco, I learne.
dispenso, I dispence.
disputo, I dispute.

dissipo

ipo, I scatter.

reng I giue.

eco, I teach.

leo, I am sorry.

mo, I tame.

rmio, I sleepe.

eo, I leade.

ro, I endure.

E.

lo, I eate.

geo, I lacke, neede.

ulo, I swaile.

no, I buy, or take away.

or el antlo, I draw out, or su-
staine.

hibeo, I exhibite.

perio, I trie.

F.

cio, I doo.

ocio, I stop.

teor, I confesse.

ueo, I fauour.

ro, I will doo.

rio, I strike.

ro, I beare, suffer.

ine. rucio, I am hote.

go, I fasten.

ndo, I cleane.

ht. ngo, I fashon, feigne.

o, I am, I am made.

agro, I flame.

eo, I weepe.

o, I blow.

illipo. no, I blow.

fodio, I digge.

foeten, I stinke.

forem, I shuld or might be

foueo, I keepe warme.

frageo, I am byickle.

frango, I breake.

frico, I rub.

fruur, * I enioy.

fulcio, I vnder-prop.

fulgeo, I shine.

fundo, I shed, cast mettall

fungor, I exercise an office

furio, I am mad.

futio, I posyre out rashly.

G

garrio, I chat, chirpe.

gemo, I grone.

genero, I beget.

gero, I carry, or doo.

gigno, I ingender, beget.

H

habeo, I haue.

habito, I dwell.

hæreo, I cleane.

haurio, I draw.

hio, I gape.

horreo, I am afraid.

hortor, I exhort.*

I

ico, I strike.

iento, I breake my fast.

imitor, I imitate, follow.

immolo, I offer.

impedio, I let, offer.

D 3

impetro

impetro, I obtaine.
 indulgeo, I permit, set
 much by.
 induo, I put on, cloath.
 inquo, I say.
 instigo, I pricke forward.
 interdico, I forbid.
 interficio, I slay.
 interimo, I kill.
 intereo, I perish.
 inuito, I inuite, or desire to
 know.
 irrito, I stirre by.
 iubeo, I bid, command.
 iuro, I sweare.
 iuuo, I helpe.

L

laceſſo, I prouoke.
 lædo, I hurt.
 lambo, I licke, or lap.
 langueo, I languish, or am
 feeble.
 lateo I lie hid.
 latro, I barke.
 lauo, I wash.
 lego, I send, appoint.
 lego, I read, gather.
 leuo, I lift.
 libeo, I am willing, or de-
 ſire.
 liceo, I am lawfull.
 ligo, I binde.
 loquor, I ſpeake.
 lubeo, I like or pleaſe.

lugeo, I mourne.

M.

malo, I had leauer, or
 ther.
 mando, I charge.
 maneo, I tarry, ſtay.
 meditor, I meditate, m-
 memini, I remember.
 mentior, I lie, feigne.
 metio, I meate, meaſure.
 mico, I ſhine, pant, wag.
 migro, I remoue.
 minuo, I diminish.
 misceo, I mixe, mingle.
 mitto, I ſend.
 modero, I moderate, go
 uerne

moneo, I warne.
 mordeo, I bite.
 munio, I ſortefie.
 muto, I change.

N.

narro, I ſheew, tell.
 naſcor, I am bozne.
 negligo, I neglect.
 nego, I deny.
 niteo, I am neat, or ſhine.
 nitor, I endeauour.
 no, I ſwim.
 noceo, I hurt.
 noſco, I know.
 nubo, I marrie.
 nuo, I nod, becken.
 nutrio, I nourish.

obedi

O

obedio, I obey.
 obsecro, I beseech.
 occupo, I occupie.
 offendo, I offend, fall, find.
 oleo, I saunour, sent.
 omitto, I let passe, omit.
 operio, I couer.
 opteo, I ought, I am
 expedient.
 oppeto, I die.
 orno, I adozne, beautifie.
 oro, I pray.
 ostendo, I shew.

P

palleo, I am pale.
 pario, I beget, I bring
 forth.
 parco, I appeare, obey,
 yelde.
 paro, I prepare.
 pateo, I am open.
 patior, I suffer.
 paueo, I feare.
 pauio, I paue.
 pecco, I sinne.
 pello, I thrust.
 pendeo, I hang.
 penetro, I penetrate, en-
 ter.
 percello, I strike.
 perdo, I lose, stray.
 pergo, I procede.

perseuero, I perseuere,
 continue.

peto, I aske, request.
 pingo, I paint.
 placeo, I please.
 pleo, I fill.
 pœniteo, I repent.
 polio, I polish.
 polleo, I can, or am able.
 pono, I put, set.
 porto, I carrie.
 posco, I require.
 postulo, I desire, couet.
 præbeo, I giue, offer.
 præcipio, I command.
 prædestino, I predesti-
 nate.

præsto, I perfozme.
 prehendo, I take.
 premo, I presse.
 priuo, I deprive.
 probō, I proue, allow.
 proficiscor, I goe forth.
 prohibeo, I forbid.
 promitto, I promise.
 prosum, I profite.
 pudeo, I am ashamed.
 pungo, I pricke.
 punio, I punish.
 purgo, I purge.
 puto, I cut away.
 puto, I thinke.

Q.

quæro, I aske, search.

D 4

queror

queror, I complaine, lament*.

R.

rapio, I take away by violence.

recito, I rehearse.

recreo, I recreate, renew.

recupero, I recouer.

recuso, I refuse.

refello, I refell.

refuto, I refuse.

reperio, I finde.

repeto, I repeate, iterate.

repo, I creepe.

reprehendo, I reprehend.

resto, I remaine.

rideo, I laugh.

rogo, I aske, craue.

rubeo, I am red.

rumpo, I breake.

ruo, I fall.

S.

salio, I leape.

sancio, I consecrate, ratifie.

sapio, I haue sauour, I am wise.

scando, I clime.

scindo, I cut.

sentio, I iudge.

sepelio, I burie.

serpo, I creepe.

sileo, I holde my peace.

sino, I suffer, let, permit.

sisto, I stand, tarry.

soleo, I am wont.

soluo, I loose.

spargo, I scatter, spread.

sperno, I despise.

spero, I hope.

spiro, I breathe, blow.

splendo, I glitter.

spondeo, I promise, undertake, answer.

spuo, I spit.

sto, I stand.

subdo, I hide, subdue.

sudo, I sweate.

sueo, I am wont.

sumo, I take.

suppedito, I minister.

suppeto, I haue sufficient.

surgo, I rise.

suscito, I awake.

suspicio, I suspect.

T.

taceo, I keepe silence.

tango, I touch.

temno, I despise.

tendo, I extend, stretch.

tenco, I holde.

tento, I assay, trie.

terreo, I feare.

timeo, I feare.

tingo, I die.

titubo, I stagger.

tolero, I tolerate, suffer.

tollo, I lift, set.

tondeo

tondeo, I clip, sheare.
trado, I deliuer.
traho, I draw.
tribuo, I giue, attribute.
tueor, I defend.
turneo, I swell.
turbo, I trouble, disanull.

V.

vacillo, I reele.
vaco, I attend, I am at lea-
sure.
vado, I goe.
valeo, I am of power, I
am in good health, I am
esteemed.
vello, I plucke, pull.
vendo, I sell.
veneror, I worshype*.
venio, I come.
venor, I hunt.
vereor*, I am afraid.
versor, I am occupied.*
verto, I turne.
veto, I prohibite, forbid.
vexo, I vex.
video, I see.
vincio, I binde.
vinco, I banquish, winne.
violo, I violate, corrupt,
vito, I eschue.
vngo, I annoint, sincere.
volo, I flie.
voluo, I role.

vomo, I vomit, parbreake
spue.
voro, I deuoure.
voueo, I bow.
vrgeo, I constraîne, brge.
vro, I burne.
vsurpo, I vsurpe.
vtor, I vse. *

Vsuall Aduerbs illogically.

A

Am, about.
adeo, so much.
admodum, very much, al-
most
affatim, largely.
alias, otherwise.
alioquin, otherwise.
alioquin, aliqua, by some
place.
aliquando, some while.
aliquoties, sometimes.
aliquot, some, certaine.
aliter, other wayes.
apage, sie.
aut, either.

C.

ceterum, but.
confestim, forthwith.
cras, to morrow.

D.

deinde, afterward.
deinceps, idem.

demum

demum, at length.
 denuo, after.
 deorsum, doſowneward.
 diu, long.
 donec, vntill.
 dudum, long ago, but
 lately.
 dum, when, whiles, as
 long as.
 dummodo, ſo that.
 duntaxat, onely.
 ecce, behold, loe.
 ec, whether.
 en, loe, ſee.
 enim, for.
 ergo, therefore.
 etiam, alſo, yea, yea.
 etiā, although.
 fere, almoſt.
 hinc, from hence.
 hic, hither.
 illinc, from thence.
 imo, yea, rather.
 inde, from thence.
 interdum, ſometime.
 intus, within.
 ita, yea, y.
 item, alſo.
 iterum, againe.
 iuxta, nigh, by.
 iuxtim, idem.

modo, now.
 mox, anon.
 na, truly, for ſooth.
 non, no, not.
 ô, oh, alas.
 olim, ſometime.
 oppidò, very much, by and
 by.
 palam, openly.
 parum, little.
 paſſim, euery where.
 paulum, a little.
 pene, almoſt.
 penes, in our power.
 penitus, deeply.
 perinde, even, like.
 perperam, to ſmall effect, ill,
 amiſſe.
 plerunque, oftentimes.
 porro, but, truly, heereaf-
 ter.
 præſertim, eſpecially.
 qua, which way.
 qua, then, how much.
 quando, when.
 quaſi, like as.
 ſenſim, leaſurely.
 vx, woe to, ſie.
 ſtaim, ſtraightwayes.
 vna, together.
 vſque, vntill.

THE THIRD PART OF ANGLOLATINVS.

Conteyning certaine Illogically Words, that is to say, such Primitive Adiectiues, Verbs, Aduerbs, and Substantiues which are LESSE-VSVALL than the words in the two former Partes; And yet they are not altogether so vnusuall, as are the words of the fourth part of Anglo-Latinus.

Lesse-vsuall Adiectiues Illogically.

Apricus, sunnie.
 bardus, blunt, blockish
 bellus, good, faire.
 cæterus, the other.
 coruscus, shining.
 clandestinus, secret.
 cernuus, stooping.
 cossus, wrinkle skinned.
 crudus, rawe.
 densus, one ten.
 dius, diuine.
 famelicus, hungry.
 flauus, yellow.

fuluus, lion-tawonie.
 furuus, blacke.
 fœdus, filthy.
 glaucus, blew, gray.
 gibbus, crooked, bended.
 giluus, carnation.
 hispidus, bristlie.
 hiulcus, gaping.
 hibernus, winter.
 infestus, malicious.
 lacerus, rent.
 læuus, left vn lucky.
 læuis, smooth, plaine.

laxus,

laxis, loose, slacke.
 lenius, tough, carelesse.
 lentus, tender, pliant.
 limus, awry, askew.
 linteus, linnen.
 luteus, yellow.
 luridus, wan, blew.
 mancus, lame.
 mutulus, maimed.
 nauus, quicke, active.
 obesus, fat.
 obtipus, wry-necked.
 opacus, shadowed.
 opimus, fat.
 opinus, like probable.
 opiparus, sumptuous.
 pandus, bowwed.
 pætus, goat-eyed.
 perperus, rude, foolish.
 plautus, flatfooted.
 priscus, old.
 pristinus, ancient.
 proteruus, forward, wanton.
 pullus, browne.
 pusillus, small.
 rauus, russet.
 raucus, hoarse.
 rignus, waterable.
 rutilus, of gold colour.
 scaurus, great toes.
 scins, knowing.
 scitus, wise, swittie, trim.
 sericus, silken.

situs, situated, set.
 spissus, thicke, slow.
 supinus, byright, retchles.
 temulentus, drunken.
 toruus, grim.
 vastus, great, wast.
 varus, bome-legged.
 valgus, crooked.
 vdus, moyst.
 vesanus, wood, mad.
 vescus, edible, leane, store.
 makelesse.
 verpus, circumcised.
 viduus, widowed, void.
 Zodiacus, pertaining to the
 Zodiacke.
 glaber, bald.
 scaber, rough, rusty.
 columis, whole, sound.
 compernis, close-knæd.
 iugis, continuall.
 iunis, young.
 proclinis, inclined, ready.
 solennis, yearely.
 dua, two.
 intercus, betwene skinn
 and flesh.
 pernix, stubborne, swift.
 perpes, perpetuall.
 pernix, obstinate, heady.
 præcox, hastily ripe.
 præpes, swift.
 separ, separated, sundred.
 socors, luskish, idle.

sospes,

solpes, whole, safe.
rux, cruell.

velox, swift.
volupis, iocund, pleasant.

Lesse-vsmall Adiectiues Numerall.

Numeri Cardinales.

Vnum, duo, tria, quatuor,
one, two, thre, foure.
quinque, five.
sex, six.
septem, seauen.
octo, eight.
nouem, nine.
decem, ten.
vndecim, an eleuen.
duodecim, twelfe.
tredecim, thirtene.
quatuordecim, fourtene.
quindecim, fiftene.
sedecim, sixtene.
septendecim, seuentene.
octodecim, eightene.
nouendecim, ninetene.
viginti, twentie.
viginti vnum, twentie one.
viginti duo, twenty two.
viginti tria, twenty thre.
viginti quatuor, twentie
foure.
viginti quinque, twentie
five, &c.

Triginta, thirtie.
quadraginta, forty.
quinquaginta, fifty.
sexaginta, sixty.
octoginta, eightie.
nonaginta, nintie.
centum, a hundred.
ducenti, two hundred.
trecenta, three hundred.
quadringenta, four hundred.
quingenta, five hundred.
sexcenta, six hundred.
septingenta, seven hundred.
octingenta, eight hundred.
nongenta, nine hundred.
mille, a thousand.
duo millia, two thousand.
tria millia, quatuor millia,
three thousand, &c.

Numeri partitius.

Binarius
ternarius
quaternarius
quinarius
senarius

septe-

septenarius
 octonarius
 nouenarius
 denarius
 vndenarius
 duodenarius, & simili.
 vicensarius
 tricenarius
 sexagenarius
 centenarius
 millenarius

*Thou mayest english them
 thus: binariall, ternariall &c.*

Singuli, 2, a, every-single.
 bini, 2, a, two, a couple.
 terni, trini, trinus, three.
 quaterni, quini, seni, septeni,
 octoni, noueni, deni,
 vndeni, duodeni, 12.
 viceni, 20. triceni, 30.
 quadringeni, quinquageni.
 milleni, 1000.
 decies-milleni.

*The use in authors will teach
 the scholar fitly to english
 these deriuatiue numerals.*

Numeri ordinales.

Primus, the first.
 secundus, the second.
 tertius, the third.
 quartus, the fourth.
 quintus, sextus.

septimus, octauus.
 nonus, decimus.
 vndecimus, duodecimus.
 decimus tertius, quartus,
 quintus, &c.
 vigesimus
 vigesimus primus, secundus,
 tertius.
 tricesimus, quadragesimus,
 &c. in-gesimus.
 centesimus, ducentesimus,
 &c. in-entesimus.

Multiplicatiui.

Simplus, simple, vnifould.
 duplus, double.
 geminus, idem.
 triplus, triple, threefold.
 quadruplus, quintuplus.
 sextuplus, octuplus.
 nonecuplus, decuplus.
 centepus, millecuplus.
 simplex, duplex, & similis
 in ceteris.

Numeri temporum.

Primanus, diarius, every
 day.
 Secundanus, every other
 day.
 Tertianus, every third day.
 quartanus, &c.
 menstruus

Menstruus, monthly.
 bimestris, trimestris, &c.
 Annuus, yearely.
 Anniculus, idem.

bimus, biennis.
 bien nalis.
 trimus, triennis, -alis &c.

Lesse-usuall verbs illogically.

Abdico are, I reiect.
 accerso, I call for.
 aceo, I am sore.
 adoleo, I grow, I waxe.
 adultero, I adulterate.
 counterfeit.
 allucinor, I beguile.
 altercor I wrangle.
 anhelo, I breathe.
 antiquo, I abrogate.
 arcesso, I call.
 assentor, I flatter.
 asseuero, I affirme boldly.
 balo, I bleate.
 baruo, I beate.
 caco, I goe to the scole.
 capio, I beginne.
 cicio, I prouoke, moue.
 cito, I cite, call into law.
 clango, I sound the trum=
 pet.
 elino, I bow in=
 declino, I decline.
 collimo, I leuell at a mark
 collineo, idem.
 commessor, * I banquet.

commentor, * I muse or I
 make a commentary.
 compilo, I pottle.
 contamino, I marre by
 patching.
 contor, I sound I enquire.
 cremo, I burne.
 cudo, I forge.
 cunctor, * I tarry.
 Delego, I assigne to an of=
 fice.
 depeculor, * I rob.
 depso, I knead.
 detestor, I detest.
 digero, I digest.
 dimico, I beate.
 diribeo, I distribute.
 dolo, I cut, smooth.
 fatigor, * I weary.
 fligo, I torment.
 for faris * satur I speake.
 foro per. I boare.
 fragro, I perfume.
 fremo, I roare, I bray.
 frendeo, I grin, gnash.
 frigo, I frie.

frustor,

frustror, * I frustrate I
 make vaine.
 furo * con- re- I confute.
 gannio, I pealpe.
 glisco I grow fat.
 grassor, * I rob.
 halo, I cast out a vapour.
 exhalo, I exhale.
 jacio, I cast, hurle.
 jaceo, I lie.
 irritio, I stirre vp.
 labo, I smit I fall.
 labor, I slide, I slip.
 lacio, I prouoke I bring
 vnto the snare.
 lacto, I allure.
 libo, I sip, touch lightly.
 liceo, I am prised.
 liceor, idem I cheapen.
 lino, I besmere, annointe.
 liqueo, I am liquid, I melt.
 lito, I sacrifice.
 lucubro I study by night.
 lustro, I purge.
 Madeo I am wet, moyst.
 mando, I cheswe.
 mano, I spring, issue, gush.
 marceo, I wither.
 medeor, I heale, remedy.
 Meio, I pisse, I make wa-
 ter.
 meo, I goe, flow, I passe.
 mercor, I buy.
 merco, I deserue, I merit.

mergo, I duck.
 meto, I mowe.
 mæreo, I am sorrowfull.
 molior, I mone, endeavour.
 muceo, I mowle.
 mugio, I bellow.
 mulceo, I pacifie I as-
 swage.
 mulgeo, I milke.
 mulgo, I publi sh.
 musso, I mutter.
 mutuo, I lend borrow.
 necto, I knit.
 neo, I spin.
 nideo, I shine, I giue a sa-
 uour.
 niueo, I swinke. q.
 nolo, I nil, I am vnswil-
 ling.
 nuncupo, I name, vtter.
 occulo, I hide.
 oppedo, I deny impudent-
 ly.
 ordior, I begin.
 orior, * idem I arise.
 ouo, I reioyce.
 pango, I make a bargaine.
 patro I commit a fowle
 fact.
 pecto, I kembe.
 peculor, I steale.
 pedo, I breake winde.
 pejero, I forswear.
 pendo, I weigh.

periclitor

ericlinor, I leopard ha-
 zard.
 o, I purge, please, recon-
 cile.
 uillo, I sup.
 lector, * I punish.
 complector, * I embrace.
 polliceor, I prokuse.
 popular, I rob.
 portendo, I portend, sig-
 nifie.
 potior, I possesse, get.
 propino, I quass.
 prurio, I itch.
 psallo, I sing.
 puteo, I stinke.
 Rado, I haue.
 ranceo, I wax mouldie.
 recenseo, I take view of.
 recordor, I remember.
 redigo, I bring to passe.
 rigeo, I am very cold.
 rodo, I gnaw.
 Sagio, I perceiue, I smell
 quic kly.
 sarcio, I make sohole, I re-
 paire.
 scalpo, I scrape, scratch,
 claw.
 scateo, I burst out.
 scrutor, * I search out.
 sculpo, I carue.
 sero, I sowe.
 sero, I locke.

sideo, I fall, I settle.
 sopio, I e anse to sleepe.
 sorbeo, I sup.
 squaleo, I am foule.
 Statuo, I ordaine.
 sterno, I spzcad.
 stingo, ex I extinguish.
 stipo, I stop, guard.
 stipulor, I demand, bargin.
 strangulo, I strangle.
 strepo, I make a noyse.
 strideo, I crash.
 stringo, I straine. con-
 stuceo, I am astonished.
 sugo, I sucke.
 tergo, I swipe.
 tero, I rub.
 texo, I weaue.
 tinnio, I ring.
 titillo, I tickle.
 torpeo, I am benumbed.
 torqueo, I wrest.
 trecto, I handle.
 tundo, I knock.
 ruor, * I looke.
 turgeo, I swell.
 Vagio, I cry.
 vapulo, I am beat.
 veneo, I am sould.
 vergo, I bowe downe.
 verro, I sweepe.
 vibro, I shake.
 ventilo, I fanne.
 vergo, I bowe downe.

vigeo, I am strong.
vireo, I am greene.

vrino, I diue.
Zelo, I am zealous.

Lesse-vsuall Aduerbs iklogicall.

Ave, salutations, all haile.
amen, verily.
Bi (in compositione) two.
caesim, edgling.
cedo, say, giue.
ecastor, verily.
extrinsecus, outward.
fas, lawfully.
affatim, plenteously.
fatim, abundantly.

*Numerall Aduerbs being also
lesse vsuall words.*

semel, once.
bis, twice.
ter, thrise.
quatuor, fouretimes.
quinquies, finetines.
Decies, tentimes.
vicies, twentytimes.
trices, quadrigies, & similis
in ies.
centies, a hundzeth times.
millies, a thousand times.

And so far of the Primitiue and chiefe
words belonging to the first, se-
cond and third parts of
Anglolatinus.

Thou

How seest Gentle reader I haue briefly selected (for the vse of the grammat Scholler) vsuall and lessonable words, comprised in these three former parts of Anglolatinus; which as I said at the first are to be learned by lessons ioynly together, that so an exact and perfect knowledge may be had and obtained of them. But as for the Dictionarie wordes of the fourth part (vnto which the Substantiues of the third may bee added, as being almost of the same nature and condition) they are all I say vnusuall: and therefore vnlessonable primitiues; for they are not to bee learned by schoole-lectures; but are either to be gotten by construing and reading of authors, or else to be searched and found out by the scholler (in a peculiar Dictionarie contriued for that purpose) as his occasion serueth. The catalogue therefore of these inobtrous wordes, shall (God willing) bee compiled in a little Booke or Nomenclator by themselves, and digested into a facill alphabeticke order, hauing the English before the Latine; that so in this Register the vnknowne Dictions may bee readily searched and found out, as the scholler hath occasion to vse them in his Latins & exercises. Wherefore (leauing these vnusuall words to their peculiar treatise) the residue of this schoole-booke of Anglolatinus, shall plainly and familiarly set downe certaine Rudimentall rules, which are precepts and introductions generall not onely for the Latine, but also for all other languages whatsoever: and therefore next to be learned after the former dictionarie words.

STOICHOGRAMIA:

C O N T E N T S

a Rudimentall Introduction generally concerning any
LANGUAGE.

Quest. **VV** *What meane you by this word Stoichogramia.*

Ans. Stoichogramia is the arte of the elementary rudiments of Grammar, and it containeth a brieſe and familiar abridgement of the generall Grammaticall arte and precepts.

Quest. *What difference is there betweene Stoichogramie and Platygramia.*

Ans. The stoichogramiall Rudiments are for ſubſtance the ſame rules and precepts which are comprised in the Large Grammar called Platygramia. But the booke of rudiments named Stoichogramia ſetteth only downe the principall and moſt neceſſary precepts, which are firſt and primarily to be learned of the grammar ſcholler: And Platygramie (ouer and beſides the chiefe rules and directions) inſerteth and enlargeth alſo all the other pertinent and homogeneous precepts which were omitted in Stoichogramia, which (as I ſaid) is onely an eaſie and elementary Grammar treatiſe for young ſchollers.

Question. *How diſtine you Grammar?*

Answer. Grammar is an arte teaching familiar rules and precepts concerning the words and ſpeaking (or at the leaſt the vnderſtanding) of a language.

Quest. *What call you a tongue or language?*

Answer.

Answer. A tongue or language is the speech of a nation or people : so the English nation speake the English tongue for this is onely the naturall language of our people ; even as the French language is the native speech of the Frenchmen, and of their nation.

Quest. What distribution is there of a tongue or language ?

Answer. A Language is either pure or confuse.

Quest. What meane you by a pure Language ?

Answer. The pure language may be distinguished and called the *Adamian* tongue. For it is that speech and language which Adam and the whole world spake and also taught vnto their children vnto the birth of Phaleg, in whose daies Languages were confused and diuided for the pride and rebellion of the world.

The *Adamian* for substance of the wordes was the same language that the Hebrew is now, but that it consisted of more analogie and regularitie ; and of fewer exceptions or of lesse anomalie then the Hebrew in the Bible.

Quest. What call you a confuse language ?

Answer. A confuse language is any other language which either is now spoken, or hath been spoken by any nation, families or people.

Qu. What distinction or difference is there of a confuse language ?

Answer. A confuse tongue is either diuers or opposite. A diuerse tongue is that which disagreeeth but a very little from the puritie of the *Adamian*. This kind of language continued in the familie of *Heber* onely ; and of him it was named the Hebrew tongue. The opposite is a confuse or *Babylonian* language which was much confounded and had many and maine alterations in the words and speeches thereof from the first originall or *Adamian* tongue. Of this sort are all other confuse languages beside the Hebrew. And such are the Greeke, Latine, English,

French, Dutch, with a hundreth kinds of Paganish languages, which haue been and are still spoken of severall nations of the world.

Qu. What other difference is there of a Babilonian language?

Ans. A confuse (in respect of the condition of the people) is either *emortuall*, or *posthumal*, or *conuiue*.

Q. Define these severall sorts.

Ans. An *Emortuall* Language is such a tongue or speech whose people that spoke it, as also the Language it selfe is now no where extant in the world, both being extinguished dead and worne out, Of this sort is the nations of Amalekites and their language, & a hundreth others which haue been these many yeeres extinct.

A *posthumall* Language is such a tongue which only liueth and remaineth in the mouth of Strangers, the naturall parents and people therof being now no where extant in the world: and such at this day be the Hebrew, Greeke and Latine.

A *Conuiue* Language is such a speech which now liueth & is existent together with the people and nation that naturally speake it; Of this sort is the English, French, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, and a thousand other tongues in the world.

A *Conuiue* language to the people that speake it, is also called their *vernacular tongue*.

Q. Is there any other differences yet of languages?

A. Of Languages some are called *Famous*; some *Vniuersall*, some *Philosophicall*.

The Hebrew, Greeke and Latine, are, and haue beene famous in many respects: but especially in that they were the languages in which the diuine Oracles haue beene written and spoken. The Angell spoke Latin to Cornelius, Act. 10. 4. 5. Christs titular cause of death was also ~~written~~ in Latin. Pauls daily preaching to the Romanes or

Latinists

nists was in Latine; and as for the Hebrew and Greeke
 y are highly dignified both by two originals of the
 nptures, and also because that our Lord and Sauieur dy-
 did subscribe to his *heauenly will*, to wit, in the ould
 estament with his Hebrew venerable name I E S V S,
 and in the New Testament with his Greeke and commu-
 cable name CHRIST: in which name he is the sole
 Godfather to all that are baptized in his faith; who are
 so from his holy name called and named *Christians*.

A Language is called *vniversall*, which hath beene vni-
 versally spoken and learned of other nations as well as of
 the naturall people. And in regard of the vnderstanding
 and knowledge, Hebrew and Greeke are still vniversall.
 But as for the Latine it is euen at this day vniversall in a
 higher degree: for all nations learne it not onely for to
 vnderstand bookes, authors and writings by it, as they doe
 the Greeke and Hebrew; but also that they may write and
 speake with it.

A Philosophicall language is such a language, whose
 words will very well beare, that all Philosophy, Artes and
 Sciences may be written in it.

The Hebrew was large and philosophicall in Salomons
 dayes. The Greeke is still naturally copious and philoso-
 phicall of it selfe. The Latine is philosophicall by the
 helpe of the Greeke. And our vernacular English is now
 philosophicall by the helpe of the Latine, in which respect
 it is comparable with any vernacular in the world.

And this shall suffice to haue spoken generally
 of Languages which the *Grammar* arte
 is to teach and informe.

Quest. **W**hat distribution haue you for Grammar?

Ans. Grammar is said to bee General or Speciall. The generall Grammar is that which deliuereth generall rules and precepts which agree generally to all kind of Grammars, and to all kind of Languages. Annexed for example this treatise of Stoichogramia.

Note that when the word Grammar is mentioned without any addition, then wee vnderstand the general Grammar.

A speciall Grammar is that Arte which prescribeth only rules for the learning of some speciall kind of Grammar, and for the attaining to some speciall kind of tongue.

So the *English Grammar* deliuereth rules for the learning of the English tongue: and the *Latin Grammar* setteth downe rules for the attaining to the Latine language: and therefore these and such like Grammars, are called Speciall Grammars.

Note that all Grammars (as all other Artes) are first to be deliuered in the mother language or vernacular tongue; for this is the most familiar and plainest course of teaching. After this the scholler may reread and learne the same Grammar precepts againe in the Latine tongue for his further confirmation and instruction.

Quest. How many parts are to be considered both in the general grammar and in the speciall?

Answer. Grammar whether it be a generall or a speciall, hath three parts. First, the Literarie part. Secondly, the Dictionall part. And thirdly, the Constructionall part.

The *Literarie part* considereth an articulate word onely without signification. And therefore prescribeth the Doctrine of the Alphabet and Letters.

Of this *Literarie part* we will shortly set forth a treatise (God willing.)

Define

Define the Dictionall part of Grammar.

The *Dictionall* is that part of Grammar, which treateth
of Dictions.

Question. What call you a Diction?

Answer. A Diction is any word that is coupled and annexed to signification, as in these examples:

Homo, a man	}	man a reasonable creature.
Canis, a dog		spaniel, a dogge.
bonus, good		good, not bad.

Heere *homo* is a Latine Diction, and the word *man* is an English Diction, because the minde annexeth them to signification. But *pelip mernip* are indeed articulate wordes, but because they are not applyed to signification, therefore they cannot be called Dictions or significant words.

Note that when Dictions are considered without significations, that then they are properly articulates and not dictions: and so they are alwaies accounted in the literarie part of Grammar.

Question. What belongeth to a Diction besides signification?

Answer. Every diction besides his signification, hath also annexed to it the proprie of Adsignification. So this diction *homo* signifieth a *man*, and adsignifieth a Substantive. Also the Diction *Homo* adsignifieth the masculine gender, and the singular number. And so all other dictions haue their grammaticall proprieties and adsignifications, as well as their radcall significations.

Question. In respect of signification and adsignification, what is to be considered in a Diction?

Answer. In this respect there are two things to be considered in a diction: the Radix and the termination.

Question. What call you the Radix of a Diction?

Answer. The Radix is that number of letters in a Diction which properly intimateth and carieth with it the signification of a diction, so *hom* in *homo* is the Radix or substantiall part

part which properly signifieth man.

Question. What rule haue you of the Radix?

Answer. Wheresoeuer the Radix is, there is also the signification: as wheresoeuer *hom-* is, there is also *man* signified and expressed.

Question. What is the termination in a diction?

Answer. The termination is the letterage of addition, which is added to the Radix, and properly it carrieth and expresseth the Adsignification of a Diction. So *-o* in *homo*, *-us* in *Lupus* are called terminations, because they doe not signifie, but onely adsignifie, that is to say, they shew that the wordes are substantiues and of the singular number, and of such and such cases and genders, &c.

Question. Hath euery Diction in a language a Radix to expresse his signification?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Hath euery Diction a termination to expresse his adsignification?

Answer. The most Dictions haue, but if a diction haue no termination annexed to his radicall part to shew and intimate his adsignification: then the adsignification of such a diction is expressed with the whole Radix, as well as the signification of the word, as in *nil*, *apud*, *Gummi*.

Note that a Diction not hauing a termination, is called interminate or indeclinable.

So *apud* hath no termination to expresse his prepositionalitie, as *mihi* the Aduerbe hath: and therefore both this his aduerbialitie and his signification, are expressed in all the whole word, or in all his 4. letters, which is his Radix.

Question. How many kind of terminations are there in respect of the placing of them with the Radix?

Answer. In respect of the siting and placing of the terminations with the radix, there ariseth three differences of the Terminations; for either the termination is placed in the

end by his Radix, as in *Lupus, Lupi, Lupo*. And this kind of termination is called the *finis* or *finall*.

Or else the termination is placed in the midst amongst the radicall letters, and then it is called a *mediall*: as if in time we should decline *lupus* thus; *Lussp, Luip, Luop*.

Or else the termination is prefixed and placed in the beginning of wordes, and then it is called an *initiall*, as if we should say *vlup*, a wolfe, *ilup*, of a wolfe, &c.

Note that the Hebrewes in their speech vse initial and medials more than other languages: the Latins for most parte vse finals to expresse the adsignifications of their wordes withall.

And this shall suffice to haue treated
of Signification, and of Adsigni-
fication in generall
sort.

Now a little of that kinde of Adsignifica-
tion, which is generall to euery Di-
ction, whether terminate or inter-
minate, which may fitly be
called *Dictionary*.

What

Dictionary.

Quest. **V** *What meane you by dictionary?*

Ans. Dictionary is the principall kinde of adsignification in euery diction whereby the kinde of the diction is expressed, and what part of speech it is. So in the significant word *Homo* there are many adsignifications intimated and comprehended, as *Case*, *Gender*, *Number*. But that kinde of adsignification that sheweth his Substantiality or that sheweth that the word is a Substantiue, is I say principall and cheefe about all the rest.

Quest. *How many kindes of Dictionaryalities are there, whereby the true species of a Diction is distinguished?*

Ans. There are foure kinde of Dictionaryalities; the first is *substantiality*, which declareth the diction to be a *substantiue*, as in *homo* a man. The second is *Adiectinalitie*, which sheweth the diction to be an *adiectiue*, as in *bonus* good: the third is *Verbality*, which declareth the diction to be a *Verbe*, as in *amo* I loue: and the fourth and last is *Aduerbality*, which sheweth that the species of the diction is an *aduerbe*, as in *male* wickedly, badly.

Note that the two first species of *Dictionaryalities*, are called generally *Nominality*.

Note also that amongst the species of *Aduerbs*, some are referred to substantiues onely, as *apud* at, *ad* to, & and; this kinde of *Aduerbe*, is peculiarly called a *preposition*: some are referred to the knitting & binding of the parts of Sentences and Axioms, and are called *Coniunctions* as *Si* if, *et* and notwithstanding. Some *Aduerbs* are referred to the passions of the minde and they comprehend whole sentences. And such kinde are called *Interiections*: But how soeuer they are referred they are all indeclinable partes of speech and are all generally to be called *Aduerbs*.

Note

Note also that amongst Adiectiues some adsignifie time, *amatus* loved : and these are called *Participles*, because they participate with a Verbe in that kinde of property or adsignification. Againe some Adiectiues are taken substantiue and are called *Propounes*, and these are all Logical dictions, as it appeareth in Anglolatinus: But what particular adsignification soeuer they haue, they are all generally to be called adiectiues, because they participate of the generall nature of adiectiues : And thus much of the foure kinds of Dictionalities.

Quest. Now therefore in respect of Dictionality, how many parts of speech be there, or how many kinds of significant dictions be there?

Ans. Foure, a substantiue, an adiectiue, a verbe, and an aduerbe.

Quest. How doe you know a verbe?

Ans. The Primatiues are all set downe in the *Anglo-latinus*, or *Nomenclator*, the deminatiues are knowen by termination, and in English they end in *ly*, as *truely*, *verily*; also an aduerbe is referred to a verbe, as *eate soberly*, or *speake mildely*.

Quest. How doe you know a verbe?

Ans. A verbe signifieth to doe or to be done, or an action, or passion, as *verbero* I beate, *verberor* I am beaten.

Quest. How doe you know an adiectiue from a substantiue?

Ans. If I put two words together, which be neither verbes nor aduerbes, there the first is an adiectiue, the second a substantiue, as *white bread*, *white* is the adiectiue, *bread* the substantiue.

Quest. What common name haue you, both for an adiectiue, and a substantiue?

Ans. Both an Adiectiue and a substantiue, are generally called a *noune*.

Quest. How many numbers be there in nounes?

Ans.

Ans. Two, the singular and plurall.

Qu. How do you know the singular number in a substantive?

Ans. The singular number in a substantive speaketh of one, as (אֶבֶן לִידָם) lapis a stone.

Quest. How do you know the plurall number in a substantive?

Ans. The plurall number in a substantive speaketh of more then one, as (אֲבָנִים לִידָם) lapides stones.

Quest. How many Genders be there in nounes?

Ans. Three, the masculine, the feminine, & the neuter.

Qu. How do you know the masculine gender in substantives?

Ans. A substantive, that signifieth the male kind, or can be expressed with H E, is the masculine gender, as Petrus, Peter, Taurus, a bull.

Quest. How do you know the feminine gender in a substantive?

Ans. A substantive that signifieth the female kinde, or can be expressed with S H E E, is the feminine gender, as meretrix, a whore, vacca a cow.

Qu. How do you know the neuter Gender in a substantive?

Ans. If a substantive be neither the masculine nor the feminine, then it must needs be the neuter: as תֵּפֵלָה apple, *ap'mm*, an apple.

Note also that a substantive, that may be expressed with this signe (It) is the neuter, as an apple is ripe, that is to say it is ripe.

Quest. How doe you know and distinguish the numbers and gender in an adiective?

Ans. The number & gender in an adiective is known and distinguished by reference to a substantive: as it is more fully shewed in the rules of construction beneath: as (אִישׁ טוֹב, אִישׁ טוֹב) homo bonus, a good man: then I know that GOOD is the masculine, because the word M A N, which is his substantive is the masculine, as the rule sheweth; also Good is the singular number by the same reason.

Quest

Quest. *What other significations belong to a noun?*

Ans. Besides Dictatoriality, Number and Gender, there belongeth also unto a Noun the grammaticall propriety of Case.

Quest. *How many cases be there in Nounes?*

Ans. There be sixe Cases in Nounes; to wit, the Nominatiue, the Vocatiue, the Accusatiue, the Genetiue, the Datiue, and Ablatiue.

Quest. *How doe you know & distinguish the cases in Nounes?*

Ans. The cases are knowen and distinguished by distinct terminations in euery speciall Grammar: So the Hebrew, Greeke, Latine and English Grammars distinguish the Genetiue case, in this word Dauid thus (דָּוִד בֶּן-יִשְׁכָּרְבָבֶל) *Dauid, of Dauid.*

Quest. *What cases are alike in both numbers?*

Ans. The nominatiue and the vocatiue are alike in both numbers, as *homo, homines, man, men.* In Neuters the Nominatiue, the Vocatiue, and also the Accusatiue, are alwayes alike in both numbers as *pomum, poma: apple, apples,* and so in all other languages.

The Adsignifications of Verbes.

Quest. *How many adsignifications belong to a verbe?*

Ans. Three, Temporality, Personalitie and Actionality.

Temporality is an adsignification in a verbe, whereby it adsignifieth time and tense. So the verbe (אֶבְרָכְךָ הַיּוֹם) *verbero, I beate,* expresse the time present, or the present tense

Actionality is a propriety in a Verbe, whereby it adsignifieth doing or suffering, or an action, or a suffering, as *Iohn beareth, Peter is beate.*

Note that in a suffering or passion there is also actionality

ty

ry adsignified by that which causeth the sufferings.

So in *is beate* the actionality is intimated, to bee in the Person who beateth: and not in the person suffering.

Personality is an adsignification in a verbe, whereby the verbe adsignifieth person vnder distinct terminations as (לְמַרְתִּי, טו'מ'א) *verbero*, I beate, in all which wordes the first person is adsignified and expressed: in the foure terminations תִּי, א, ו, and I.

Tenses.

Quest. **H**ow many times or tenses be there in a Verbe, in respect of temporality.

Answ. Three, the time past, the time present, and the time to come.

Quest. How doe you call these times from the Latine?

Answ. The Preter Tense, the Present Tense, and the Future tense.

Quest. What is the Preter Tense or the time past?

Answ. The time past is that which was, or whose action is gone and past as (לְמַרְתִּי, טו'מ'א) *verberavi*, I haue beat.

Quest. What is the present Tense or the time present?

Answ. The present Tense is that, which now is or whose action is now a doing, as (לְמַרְא, טו'מ'א) *verbero*, I doe beate.

Quest. What is the Future Tense or the time to come.

Answ. The Future Tense or time to come, is that which shall be, or whose action is to come, as (לְמַרְא, טו'מ'א) *verberabo*, I shall beate.

Persons.

Quest. **H**ow many kinds of persons be there in a verbe in respect of personality?

Answ.

Ans. Sixe, loquens, allocuta, relata, pluriloquens, plurillocuta, plurirelata.

Quest. How do you know *persona loquens*?

Ans. By this signe I, or that which may be exprest by I, as *אני* *ani*, *Sum*, I am.

Quest. How do you know persona allocuta?

Ans^r. By these signes thou or you singular; or that which may be expressed by thou or you singular, as *est* thou art.

Quest. *How do you know persona relata?*

Ans. By these signes, hee, him, she, her or it : or that which may bee expressed by any of these five signes as (הוא, הן, היא, הן, היא) *est*, it is.

Quest How do you know *Persona plurilcquens*?

Ans. By these signes, wee or vs, or that which may be exprested, by any of these two signes as *sumus*, we are.

Quest. How doe you know persona plurallocuta?

Ans. By these signes ye or you plurall, or that which may be exprest by any of these two signes, as *estis* ye are.

Quest. How do you know *persona plurirelata*?

Ans. By these signes they, them, these; or that which may be expressed by any of these three signes as *sunt* they are.

Quest. How many verbs be there in respect of actionality doing or sufferings,

Ans. Two a verbe active and a verbe passive,

Quest. How doe you know a verbe active

Ans. A verbe actiue signifieth to do as *verbero*, I beate:

Quest. How doe you knowe verbe passive?

Ans^r. A verbe passive signifieth to be done, as (בלמדי) *verberor* I am beaten.

Quest. Before you have distributed a Tense into his kinds or species, now shew me what other accidental distinction you have of a Tempus or Tense?

F

۵۲۵

Ans. A Tense in respect of the adsignification of *binding or commanding* is called an *imperant* or *Tempus imperans*, so (לִּמְוֹר, טו'תלעו) *verbera*, doe thou beate.

A Tense in respect of the adsignifications of *infinity & interminary* is called an *infinite* or *infinitum*.

For an *Infinitive*, is a tense that expresseth al his persons interminately without distinction of personall termination, as (לְמִוֹר, טו'תלעו) *verberare*, to beate.

For whether you meane this action concerning mee, thee, or him, or concerning vs, you or them, yet notwithstanding, the same *Infinitive* indefinitely, must stand for all.

Quest. Is there any *Adiectives* that signifie temporality and actionality.

Ans. Yes, for all *Participles* adsignifie both tense and actionality, so *amans* louing, expresseth the present tense actiue. And *verberatus* beaten, is a *Participle* of the preter tense Passiue.

Question. Is there any *Substantiue* that adsignifies Actionality and temporality.

Answer. Yes, and they are of two sorts, wherof the one is called a *Supine*, & is all one with some one participle, but that it is substantiated, or made a *Substantiue*, as *hic verberatus* a beating.

The other is called a *Gerund*, as *verberandum* a beating.

Note that the *Accusatiue* case of a *Supine*, or of a *Gerund* may also bee expressed with an *Infinitive Actiue*, and the *Ablatiue* with the *Infinitive Passiue*, as *verberatum* to beate, *verberatu* to be beaten: *ad verberandum* to beate.

Hetherto of the *Simple Dictionall part*, where a *Diction* was considered alone and solitarie;

now

no
wh
tog
oth
pa

Quest
Answe
Stirps
childw
So
So, v
beatest
Not
you in
you re
amples
The
led by
Th
led the
Propag
is nam
begott
and is
from th
Th
all-in a
purpos

now followeth the *Mitiple* Dictionall Parts which considereth two Dictions at the least together, shewing how one is *propagated* of the other. And therefore this part is called propagation.

Propagation.

Question. **D**efine Propagation.

Answer. **P**ropagation is a rule by the which the Stirps or fatherword formeth and begetteth his progenies, or Childword.

So (&c. למור F למר ת'πτω f. τ'πτεις & pre)
So, verbers f. verberas, verberat, &c. And I beate, f. thou beatest, he beateth, &c.

Note that in propagations where you find f or g then do you in latine read them *fermat, gignit*, but in English doe you read them, *formeth, begetteth*, as in the former examples.

The stirps and progenies are both Dictions, and are called by one name *Propagands*.

These stirps and fatherword in propagation, is also called the *Propagant*, and hee is (as it were) the husband of *Propagation*. And their *progenies* that is deriued of them, is is named also the *propagatus*; and is (as it were) their child begotten, and borne of them (that is to say) he descendeth, and is deriued both from the rule of propagation, as also from the propagant his fatherword.

These familiar kind of Geneologicall phrases are vsuall in ancient Hebrew Grammars, and that to very good purpose.

Ans. A Tense in respect of the adsignification of bidding or commanding is called an *imperant* or *Tempus imperans*. so (לְמַרְרָה, תִּמְרָרְךָ) *verbera*, doe thou beate.

A Tense in respect of the adsignifications of infinity & interminary is called an *infinite* or *infinitum*.

For an Infinitive, is a tense that expresseth al his persons interminately without distinction of personall termination, as (לְמַרְרָה, תִּמְרָרְךָ) *verberare*, to beate.

For whether you meane this action concerning mee, thee, or him, or concerning vs, you, or them, yet notwithstanding, the same Infinitive indefinitely, must stand for all.

Quest. Is there any *Adiectives* that signifie temporality and actionality.

Ans. Yes, for all Participles adsignifie both tense and actionality, so *amans* louing, expresseth the present tense actiue. And *verberatus* beaten, is a Participle of the preter tense Passiue.

Question. Is there any *Substantiue* that adsignifies Actionality and temporality.

Answer. Yes, and they are of two sorts, wherof the one is called a *Supine*, & is all one with some one participle, but that it is substantiated, or made a Substantiue, as *hic verberatus* a beating.

The other is called a *Gerund*, as *verberandum* a beating.

Note that the Accusatiue case of a *Supine*, or of a *Gerund* may also bee expressed with an Infinitive Actiue, and the Ablatiue with the Infinitive Passiue, as *verberatum* to beate, *verberatu* to be beaten: *ad verberandum* to beate.

Hetherto of the *Simple Dictionall* part, where a Diction was considered alone and solitarie;

now

now followeth the *Mutiple* Dictionall Parte which considereth two Dictions at the least together, shewing how one is *propagated* of the other. And therefore this part is called propagation.

Propagation.

Question. Define Propagation.

Answer. Propagation is a rule by the which the *Stirps* or *fatherword* formeth and begetteth his *progenies*, or *Childword*.

So (&c. למרה F למר נ'πτω f. נ'πτει & pre)
So, verbers f. verberas, verberat, &c. And I beate, f. thou beatest, he beateth, &c.

Note that in propagations where you find f. or g. then do you in latine read them *format*, *gignit*, but in English doe you read them, *formeth*, *begetteth*, as in the former examples.

The stirps and progenies are both Dictions, and are called by one name *Propagands*.

These stirps and fatherword in propagation, is also called the *Propagant*, and hee is (as it were) the husband of *Propagation*. And their *progenies* that is deriued of them, is named also the *propagate*; and is (as it were) their child begotten, and borne of them (that is to say) he descendeth, and is deriued both from the rule of propagation, as also from the propagant his fatherword.

These familiar kind of Geneologicall phrases are vsuall in ancient Hebrew Grammars, and that to very good purpose.

Note also that a Catalogue or Register of many Dictionaries or propagates (being set down together, and having their significations vnder them) is called a *Propagator*, or a *Dictionary*, as it is euident by the two examples following.

*The Propagator or Dictionary
consignificant.*

Caput, the head,
oculus, the eye,
nasus, the nose,
os, the mouth, &c.

*Propagator Realis,
or
Reall Dictionary.*

head, 000.
eye, 000.
nose, 000.
mouth, 000. and so forth.

A Propagator or Dictionary, is the readiest, safest and gainest course, to teach or instruct any language,

A Propagator consignant, teacheth and instructeth an vnknowne language by the collaterall and vernacular words which are familiar and well knowne.

But a Reall propagator teacheth the vernacular tongue by naming & sounding the words, and by pointing or touching the things themselves: these things are signified by the trinnall Cypherage.

This Reall dictionary is the sole grammaticall instrument, whereby nurses teach and learne their babes and infants the primordially part of the mother-tongue.

Now where the nurse leaueth, the discreet Schoolemaster, is to beginne, for in vaine it is to endeouour to teach little children Latine, eyther by construing or by the consignant Dictionary before the children haue learned (by the Reall Propagator) their owne language: And this

is

is done by applying of things to the vernacular words, as in the Reall Dictionary is shewed.

And thus much in general of propagation. Now a little of the affections, and then of the Species of Propagation.

The affections of Propagation.

Q. V V Hat affections hath Propagation?

A. Propagation hath various affections, wherof some arise of the difference of the stirps, some of the differences of the progenies, and some of differences which are common to both.

Q. What difference hath the stirps alone?

Answer. The stirps in the act of propagating, is said to bee stable or vnstable, and so is likewise the Propagation?

Qu. What call you *stabilis stirps*?

Answer. *Stabilis stirps* is a stirps which keepeth all his letters in the propagation of his progenies, so *fleui* begetteth *fleuisti*, and so *Liber*, *f. liberè*, *libertas*, *liberier*.

Qu. What is *instabilis stirps*?

A. *Instabilis stirps* is such a stirps which looseth some of his letters in the propagation of his progenies, as *fleo* begetteth *fles*.

Qu. How many parts hath *instabilis stirps*.

A. Two, the inessentiall, and the essentiall.

Q. What is the inessentiall of *instabilis stirps*?

A. That which is lost in the propagation as o in *fleo*, when *fleo* begetteth *fles*, *flet* &c.

Q. What is the essentiall of an *instabilis stirps*?

A. That which remains in the propagation, as *fle* in *fleo*

when *fleo* formeth *fles, flet, g. &c.*

Q. What differ. nces hath the progenies alone?

A. The childword or progenies (as hee is propagated) is sayed to be *finite* or *infinite*, *vnifarius* or *multifarius*, and the same differences agree to the propagation.

Q. Define these differences?

A. The propagate is saide to bee finite, when it is different from his stirps by a distinct termination.

So (**אבן** **אבנים** **אבן** **אבנים** **אבן** **אבנים**) *lapis, f. lapides, stone f. stones.*

Here the propagation is finite, because the progenies differ from their stirps by 4. different terminations-im-oi-sides-es.

The propagate is said to be infinite, when it is not different from his stirps: So *Cornu, f. cornu, cornu, &c.* where the stirps is the nominatiue, but the two progenies are other cases different in internall adsignification, but not in exterior termination, and therefore they are infinite, as also this propagation.

The propagate, and propagation are saide to be vnifarious, when as the stirps is one Diction, and when as one propagate is but one Diction also. So *pius f. pietas.*

But the Propagate and Propagation are said to bee multifarious when the stirps indeed is but one diction, but the propagate is two or more dictions, and yet it is to bee reckoned but for one.

So *Pius f.*

{ *magis-pius, &*
maximè-pius.

So *Godly f.*

{ *more-godly*
most-godly.

So (**טוב** **טוב** **טוב** **טוב** **טוב** **טוב**) *good, f. very good, or most good.* In all which examples the propagates might haue beene formed vnifariouly, as *p̄ior, p̄ūssimus*, godlier godli-est, and so forth.

Q. What

Q. What differences is there of both the propagands.

A Both the propagands, as also the propagation is said to be Simple or multiple Pridiomiall or Deutridiomiall.

Q. Define these differences.

The Propagands are saide to bee simple, when the stirps is one single diction, and also the progenies but one single Diction, so *Roma*, g. *Romanus*. *Rome*, f. a *Roman*. This is also a simple propagation.

The Propagands are saide to bee *Multiple*, when the Propagant is two or more Dictions, and the Propagate is one Diction apparently compounded of the saide two or more: So by a multiple propagation- *גם אברהם* G. *אברהם*, *μόνος δεχ* f. *μόνος δεχ* Sores and publicus, g. *Respublica*. So gold and Smith, g. *Goldsmith*.

The Propagands are said to bee pridiomial, when they are both of the Primary language, which is most in vse. So by a pridiomial propagation, *amaui* formeth *amauerunt*. But the propagands as also the propagations are saide to bee Deutridiomiall when the Propagate is a Dialect, and of a Secundarie manner of speaking. So *amaui*, f. *amauere*. which is the Dialect of *amauerunt*.

And thus much of the common affecti-
ons of Propagation, now followeth
the Species of Propagations.

The Species or the severall kinds of Propagations.

Quest. **H**ow many kinds of Propagations are there?

Ans. **T**here are nine kinds of Vnifarious Propagations in every language, to wit, *Pridicion, Formation, Adverbiation, Temporation, Personation, Numeration, Generation, Casuation, Affixion.*

Quest. Define *Pridicion* which you make the first kinde of propagation.

Ans. *Pridicion* is indeed the chiefe kind and the very foundation and groundworke of all the rest, and therefore it is here first to be handled.

Pridicion is a propagation, by the which the minde of man propagated and formed the *protoplast* words, and *primitive Dictions* of his vernicular language, or Mother tong, to the end, that in speaking, he might alwayes signifie and intimate by the said sounds or names, not onely the true and reall things, but also signifie and expresse the notions and mentall conceptions of the saide things and actions, which were written in his imagination *Dictionarylike* vnder the sayde *primitive Dictions* and primary words.

So *Adam* in *Paradise* (when all kinde of creatures were assembled to his parliament) by this rule of propagation and *pridicion*, imposeth significant names vpon them, and so he first framed the *Reall Dictionary* of all the primitive words of his heavenly *Hedenian* and *Adamian* language. A *Dialect* whereof is this day alieue in the sacred *Hebrew* of the *Bible* language. And so the first families, and *Tongue-founders* at the *Tower of Babel*, formed and brought forth by this rule of *pridicion* all the primarie *Primitiues* of their
seuerall

ſeverall mother languages, as namely, of Hebrew, Greeke, Latine, and of our English, and ſo likewise of all other languages in the world.

Note that a propagator in pridicion hath no ſtirps or fatherward in the ſame language, whereof hee doth ariſe: and therefore hee is called a primitiue or protoplaſt which is as much as *primò-fiſtus*.

And ſo (אֶרֶץ, *χθών*) *Terra, Earth* are, and are called *primitiues*, or *protoplaſtes*, Becauſe the firſt word hath his originall from no other Hebrew Diction, the ſecond from no other Greeke Diction. The third from no other latine, and the fourth from no other English word.

The order and courſe of propagating by pridicion, was after this manner: Firſt the minde conſidered the thing, or mentall ſenſe or notion that was to be named: Secondly it ſained and framed a Radix, that is, a certaine cluſter of letterage which might carrie and import the primarie materiall and eſſence of the Diction thereby to ſignifie and expreſſe the ſenſe appropriated and tyed (as it were) to that Litterage. and this radix is the ſtirps in pridicion. Thirdly, the mind terminated the ſaid conceited Radix or verbal eſſence with ſome literary termination, vnto which it knitted and glewed all the adſignifications of the ſaide diction: And fourthly the tongue ſpoke and vttered the ſayed Protoplaſt to the ſenſe of hearing: And laſt of all, it was written in the reall Dictionary of the mind with his *idea* or reall notion vnder it.

Q. Seeing that in euery propogation, as you taught, there is a propagator or Dictionary, I pray you what is the name of it here in Predicion.

Anſ. The Propagator in Pridicion is called the *Nomenclator*, becauſe it calleth euery thing by peculiar, proper and primitiue name.

Queſt. Define the *Nomenclator*.

Anſ. It

Ans. It is defined in the beginning of *Anglolutinus*.

Quest. *What Distribution or partition is there of the Nomenclator?*

Ans. A Nomenclator is consignant or Reall, and this difference is likewise taught above.

Againe, if wee respect the order of ranging of the Dictionary words into their files and ranks: A Nomenclator is cyther Alphabetically and Abecedariall, or else Philosophicall.

Concerning the Alphabet Dictionary, the order hath beene hitherto to confound Primitiue and Deriuatiues together with many other confusions, as are shewed in and before the Preface of this booke. But the rule of Pridicion will haue it onely to consist of choice Protoplasts and Primitiues.

The Nomenclator Alphabetically, that it may bee the better and sooner learned, and attained vnto, is to bee parted and diuided into foure parts. (as this *Anglolutinus* is.)

The first part is to containe the *Logicall* Dictions, after the Method of the Art of Logicke, for they are *most vsuall*.

The second part is to containe the Protoplasts, which are *vsuall*, but *Illogicall*.

The third part of the Nomenclator is to haue the *lesse vsuall*, and *Illogicall*.

The fourth Dictionary part ought to containe the *vnusuall* and *Illogicall*: And euery one of these parts are to be subdeuided and sorted into their foure heads of *Substantiues*, *Adiectiues*, *Verbs*, and *Aduerbs*, according to the true distribution of the *parts of Speech*, which is not Octuplex but quadruplex.

And after this profitable order is this present Nomenclator, called *Anglolutinus*, contriued and compiled, which if it finde fauour with the Schoolemasters and Grammar teachers

teachers, I shall bee the rather encouraged to publish my three other Nomenclators, namely, for the Hebrew Greeke and English Languages.

Question What call you a Philosophicall Nomenclator.

Answer. The Philosophicall Nomenclator setteth down the protoplasts and Primitiues of a language not alphabetically, but after a Philosophicall and artificiose order; namely, ynder certaine *h* *a* *l* *e* *s* and *c* *o* *m* *m* *o* *n* *o* *u* *s* *p* *l* *a* *c* *e* *s*, according to the titles of the severall Chapters: so that this kinde of Nomenclater rangeth al names of Trees, Birds, Herbs, ynder the said Common places. Of Trees, of Birdes, of Herbes, and so forth, in other common places.

Of this sort are the Nomenclators of *Junius Prischilius*, and *Crusius*; but they are defectiue and insufficient, hauing onely the Substantiues, and lacking the three other parts of Speech, which are more vsuall words then substantiues.

A protoplast hath no stirps you say in the same language of which it descendeth, but may not a Primitiue diction be deriued from a forraine language.

Yes, for I shewed you before, that all confuse languages fetch their originall in manie of their Dictions from the Primitiue Adamian or Hebrew tongue; yea, a Protoplast may be deduced from a Diction or Dictions of the selfe same language, but with no more euidency, clearenesse or certainty, then if it were deriued from a forraine language: And so wee may say, that *man* descendeth of *moaning*, because hee onely hath a meaning and sense of vnderstanding. Note that such kind of propagations are called by Logicians, an argument of Notation, or an Etymology, which indeede appertayneth to the doctrine of Pridicion, but not vnto Logicke.

Question Define therefore Notation.

Answer. Notation is the interpretation of a protoplast Diction

Diction, or of a Primitiue name of a thing, whereby it is deduced from some other diction or dictions, which are cyther forraine, or else of no more euidency or certainty, then if they were forraine, as *homo* ab *humo*, earth from the Hebrew *eret*.

Note that when payres of Arguments are thus expressed by the *Notate*, and the *Notant*, that then it is called an Argument of Notation, as *Focus à flammis*, & *quod fouet omnia dictus*. *Focus à fouendo*, fire of fostering. Here the *Notate* focus and the *stirps*, or *notant fouendum* expresse the *Cause* and the *Effect*. And therefore it is called an argument of Notation, and more especially, *Notatio ex Effectu*, a Notation drawne from the effect.

Note also that the *Arguments* called *Coniugata* are not logicall, but doe belong to the doctrine of Propagation as shall bee shewed more at large in *Platygramia*.

Ascension (which is a propagation that beginneth with the childword, and ascendeth to the fatherword or Radix) in *Pridicion* proceedeth thus; *homo* of the Radix *hem* - : *Lupus* of the Radix *Lup* - : *Lemer* of the Hebrew *rad*. or *literage* *l m r*.

And let this suffice for the doctrine of
Pridicion, the second kind of Propo-
gation followeth, called
Formation.

FORMATION.

Question. **H**ow define you *Formation*?

Answer. **F**ormation is a propagation whereby the
formant

formant begetteth his formate in a distinct termination, as
 (למרר g. למר: τωμεν g. τωμεω,) *verber g. verbero,*
Strike, t. Strike.

The Ascension in formation proceedeth thus: *Lamare* of *Lemer*, *Lemer* of the Hebrew radix, l mr. So *verbero* of *verber*, *verber* of the rad. *verber*. And so let the Scholler ascend in all other formates.

Quest. You sayde in your Directorie precepts before the Preface, that *Vocabula artium* belong not to the *Dictionary* to interpret, but to their severall arts: I pray you therefore shew and set downe the Latine words of Formation together with their signification in English, and that as it were *Dictionary*-wise.

Answer. The Grammaticall words that are fittest to be used in the precepts of formation may be gathered out of the doctrinall rules of Propagation treated off before: but yet for more plainenesse I will set you downe here the *Dictionary* propagator of these Dictions or words.

Formatio, Formation.

Formans, the formant.

Formatus, thr formate.

Forma, idem the prog.

Formandus, the formand.
that is eyther stirps or
prog.

Formator, the formater or
Dictionary of formates.

Formatorius, belonging to the
Formater or to that Di-
ctionary.

Formativus, idem.

Formo, I forme Dictions, by
the rule of formation.

Formatorie, formatively.

Formativè, idem.

Quest. What is the peculiar adsignification in formation, whereof the formates doe partake together with thir formant.

Answer. It is *Dictionary*ity; for the formant, (having but
 one

one species of Dictionality in himselfe) begetteth of formation three *Formates*, which doe include (in their severall terminations) the three other different kindes of Dictionalities.

So *puer* (by formation) f. *puerilis*, *puero*, *pueriliter*.

So *Liber* for *libertas*, *libero*, *liberè*.

So *feruo* for *feruor*, *feruidus*, *feruidè*.

So *boy* for *boyish*, *I boy it*, *boyishly*,

And so the other English words as this Formation sheweth.

Puer, f. *a boy*.

puerilis, *boyish*.

puero, *I boy it*.

pueriliter, *boyishly*.

Liber, f. *free*.

Libertas, *freenesse*.

Libero, *I free*.

Liberè, *freely*.

Question. How many kinds of Dictions become formants in formation.

Answer. Onely three, a Substantive, an Adiective, a Verbe. For as for Aduerbes in cuery propagation, they are wit out issue, and haue no deriuatiues, no, not in any language.

Question. How many kinds of formations are there?

Answer. Three, according to the three kindes of formants: To wit, a Formation of the Substantive, a formation of the Adiective, and a formation of the verbe. Examples of each kind you haue a little aboue, in *puer*, *liber*, *feruo*.

And let this suffice for the Rudimentall Rules of formation, which alwayes of one Radix or Essence of a Diction maketh

keth vp the *four* Dictions, or the *four* Parts of Speech; to wit, a *Substantive*, an *Adiective*, a *Verbe*, and an *Aduerbe*.

And here Gentle Reader, I am constrained upon greater and weightier occasions abruptly to breake off, and to defer the finishing of these Grammaticall Rudiments untill after the Sessions of the Parleament, the great and Honourable assembly of our Land: All the acts and proceeding whereof, Grant O Omnipotent Father, they may beginne in thy feare, the beginning of wisdom, carried and directed by the inspiration and light of thy Spirit; confirmed and established to the glory of thy holy name: and for the emolument and good of our dreade Soueraigne, for the Church, for the State, and Common-wealth. Amen, Lord Iesus, come quickly.

FINIS.



24921

